The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 353.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 2, 1872.

The London *Daily News* says the letter of Senator Sumner cannot but increase the chances of Mr. Greeley.

The customs receipts at the New York Custom-House yesterday were $2,500,000, much the largest ever known in one day.

The *Staats Zeitung* of New York City, the most influential German paper in the East, has come out squarely for Greeley and Brown.

The New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have reduced their freight rates to the West 45 to 58 per cent. The reduced rates, it is said, will continue but one month.

The Liberals and Democrats of Vermont have placed the following State ticket in the field: For Governor, A. B. Gardner; for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Bingham; for Treasurer, Henry Chase. Electors were also chosen.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Clem, the Indiana murderess, has been overruled, and the prisoner again sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Court decided to allow her a respite of forty days in jail before being removed to the State Prison.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: J. Enos Neff, Democrat, Ninth Indiana District; J. W. McDill, Grantite, Eighth Iowa; W. H. Ray, Grantite, Tenth Illinois; N. B. Bradley, Grantite, Eighth Michigan; General Chipman, Grantite, District of Columbia.

The melancholic days have come in the Departments at Washington. The clerks, high and low, are daily, and almost hourly, importuned for money wherewith to meet the expenses of the hopeless struggle now being urged by Grantism against Honesty and Reform. "Your stamps or your removal" is now the war cry.

The English representatives at the Geneva Conference have presented a supplementary case, in which they claim that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with the Confederate cruisers. The American agents rejoin to the effect that the question cannot be judged from a mere legal standpoint of English law, and say that England's liability arises principally from her non-fulfilment of the maxims of international law.

The *National Republican*, of Washington, having made the assertion that not one of the colored citizens of that city would follow Mr. Sumner's advice, a dozen or more of the most prominent and wealthy colored men of the National Capital publish a card in that paper, stating that they indorse Mr Sumner's letter, and advise their fellow-citizens to profit by their example and support the Liberal ticket.

North Carolina has spoken, and the Old North State says Greeley and Brown. Notwithstanding the immense sums of money and the vast amount of lung-power expended by the Administration, whose whole influence was concentrated there, the anti-Grant State ticket wins a victory which even the most sanguine friends of Reform were not prepared to expect. Now let us hear from Maine.

The Joint Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats at DesMoines, yesterday, was very largely attended, and the proceedings throughout were harmonious and enthusiastic. The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, of Dubuque; for Treasurer, N. J. Rholfs, of Scott; for Auditor, G. P. Cassedy, of Pottawatomie; for Attorney General, A. G. Case, of Floyd; for Register of the Land Office, Captain J. Butler, also of Page. An Electoral ticket was agreed upon.

Another prominent and influential Massachusetts politician declares for Greeley and Reform, and against Personal Government. General Banks, one of the most able and distinguished representatives of the Republican party, has concluded not to follow the man-worshipping faction of that organization, and gives his view of the political necessities of the hour. The General says the perpetuation of the present policy of Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former prosperity nor promote the interest of any class of citizens. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections, and races in support of the grand results of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of a general recognition of those results. The General says this united action has been secured in the nomination of Mr. Greeley.

As an instance of the uncertainty of political fealty, more especially among the Grantites, it is related by our Springfield correspondent how two colored gentlemen of that city had made arrangements to discuss in public meeting, last evening, the merits of the Presidential candidates. The time for the opening of the meeting arrived, a large audience was present, and the Greeley champion was on hand eager for the fray. Time passed on, the audience were becoming impatient, and yet the defender of the Great Seaside Loiterer failed to put in an appearance. Finally, the Greeley man made inquiry as to the whereabouts of his opponent, and was informed by a person present that the party in question had just completed the reading of Senator Sumner's letter, and had concluded to vote for Greeley. Whereupon the letter referred to was read to the assemblage, which then dispersed with cheers for Greeley, Sumner, and Reconciliation.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with few changes in prices. Mess pork was dull and unchanged, at $14.00a14.10 cash, and $13.12 1-2 seller September. Lard was dull, and easier on winter rendered, at $8.50a8.62 1-2 per 100 lbs; and firm on summer at $8.00. Meats were steady at 5 3-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; and 13a14c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet, but 1-2c higher, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active at 1 2c advance, and 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand, and ruled firm at previous quotations. Wheat was dull and unchanged, closing 1c higher, at $1.32 3 4 cash, and $1.13 3 4 seller September. Corn was less active, but advanced 1 2c, closing at 42 3-4c cash, and 43 3-4c seller September. Oats were quiet and steady, closing at 27a27 1-2c cash, 26a26 3 4c seller the month, and 26 1-4a26 1-2c seller September. Rye was quiet and 1-2c higher, at 60a62c. Barley was more active and 1-2a 3 4c lower, closing at 57 1 2c for new No. 2 seller September. There was a fair amount of trading in the hog market, but prices were decidedly lower, declining 10a15c on all grades. Sales were reported at $4 40a4.95. Cattle and sheep were in good demand at yesterday's prices.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The low barometer on the lower lakes will move eastward, with threatening weather and rain areas over the Middle States, north of Virginia, and over New England by Friday, with fresh southerly and easterly winds. Clearing weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with southerly and westerly winds. Continued northerly and westerly winds, veering on Friday to northerly and northeasterly, on the upper lakes and in the Northwest, and thence southward, through the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with clear weather and moderate temperature. Clearing and cooler weather on the lower lakes on Friday morning, rapidly extending southeastward.

Fires.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Dean Academy, in Franklin, was burned last night. Loss, $120,000. The total insurance is $106,000. At a meeting of the Trustees, to-day, it was resolved that the Academy shall be immediately rebuilt.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The fire in the warehouse of Drost & Jordan, last night, involved a loss of $30,000. Covered by insurance. The wholesale warehouse of Hollander & Prechtel, and Leonard and Passano, adjoining, were considerably damaged by water. Their losses are not yet ascertained, but are fully covered by insurance. The Fire Commissioner estimates the total damage to stocks at $40,000.

Libel Suit.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 1.—General Kilpatrick has brought suit for libel against the Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier*, placing damages at $5,0.0. An attachment was issued this evening.

THE CAMPAIGN.

First Gun for Greeley and Reconciliation.

The North Carolina Anti-Grant State Ticket Elected by a Decisive Majority.

Additional Specimens of Grant's Civil Service Reform.

Disappointment and Demoralization in Administration Circles.

General N. P. Banks Declares for Greeley and Brown.

Iowa Liberal State Convention—A State Ticket Nominated.

The New York "Staats-Zeitung" Hoists the Greeley Banner.

A Colored Grantite Reads Sumner's Letter and Becomes Converted.

The Liberal Wave Sweeping Everything Before It.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D C., Aug. 1.—All the news centres have been thronged during the entire evening to ascertain the result in North Carolina. No State election within memory has excited in this city so much interest, and great dissatisfaction is expressed at the meagre despatches received. From sources thus far heard from, there seems to be little doubt of a Conservative victory. This judgment is reached by comparing the present vote, so far as heard from, with that of 1870, and by considering the large gains on the part of the Conservatives in the doubtful districts. Even the Radicals do not appear to doubt that six of the eight Congressmen will be for the Greeley ticket, and that the Legislature will be largely in favor of the Liberals. In addition to this, all sources agree that the Liberal candidate is elected by a large majority. Many heavy bets have been made that Merrimon the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by 10,000 majority, and, although many wagers have been offered that the Democrats would carry the State, no takers have been found, and the Grant people are loth to bet, even on majorities. Although the wires have been interrupted, and trustworthy returns are meagre, on account of the storm, which prevented communication, the general sentiment on all sides is largely in favor of the Liberal ticket.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A special to the *Tribune* from Wilmington, N. C., signed "Wm. H. Bernard, Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee," says: "The indications all point to the election of Merrimon by a decisive majority."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—At 6 p. m., the following first echo from North Carolina was received at the Liberal headquarters, from United States Senator Ransom:

RALEIGH, N C, Aug 1, 4 p m.—The State has surely gone for Greeley. Merrimon and the Liberal ticket is elected. It is only a question of majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—Liberty gives a Conservative gain of 36; Rockymount, 31 Enfield, 33. Two precincts in Edgecomb, 125. Wilson gives a gain, but the amount is not stated. The returns from Columbus indicate a considerable Conservative gain. Magnolia gives 18 Conservative gain. Goldsboro gives 125 gain.

RALEIGH, N C, Aug. 1—Voting is proceeding quietly. The Democratic vote will be increased. There is no disturbance, and none apprehended.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1—8 p. m.—Despatches from all part of the State show that the election has been quiet, though the vote is everywhere very large on both sides. No returns yet come to hand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—The election was one of the most quiet that has been held in this city for years. Business was generally suspended. A large vote was polled, and the utmost exertions made by both sides. The city returns are not yet in. Abbotsburg Township, Bladen County, was the first received, and gives Merrimon a majority, and a gain of about forty votes over the vote of 1870, when the Conservatives carried the State by nearly 5,000 majority.

The vote for Attorney General in 1870 will be adopted as the basis of comparing gains and losses in the coming election.

In Weldon, Halifax County, Merrimon gains 100. This is considered a very favorable indication for the Conservatives.

Northwest Township, Brunswick County, gives Merrimon a gain of 24.

Conservatives in this city are offering bets to any amount on Merrimon's election, with no takers.

The Second Ward in this city gives Merrimon, 296; Caldwell, 227; Conservative gain, 154. Warsaw, Dauphin County, gives Merrimon, 184; Caldwell, 143; small Conservative gain.

Merrimon gains 200 in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1—10 p. m.—Returns from eleven towns and precincts give the Conservatives a gain of about 950. Raleigh Township gives a Conservative gain of 215. Wake-Forest gives Merrimon 100 gain.

Nothing decisive as yet, though the chances are in favor of the election of Merrimon.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 1, midnight.—The first Republican gain reported is from Bogue Swamp—a gain of fifty votes; and Halden Township, in Wayne County, gives a very small radical gain. Wilson County gives two hundred majority for Merrimon.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 2—a. m.—But few additional returns have been received, but it is conceded here by nearly all the leading men of both parties that Merrimon has carried the State. The latest, just received, from Concord, says that in twelve townships in Cabarrus County Merrimon has a gain of 203. A few Republicans here say the result is doubtful, but the *Star* estimates that Merrimon's majority will be about 5,000. The *Journal's* estimate is a little higher. The *Post*, a Republican paper, concedes that Merriman is elected by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—2.30 a. m.—A despatch was received here to-night from Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, addressed to the editor of the *Patriot*, saying that the State of North Carolina has certainly gone largely Democratic.

Another special despatch says Leach has defeated Settle in the Fifth District.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—3 a. m.—The *Herald's* special says the Congressional vote at Greensboro gives a Republican gain of 41. "Company Shops" Alamance County give 31 Conservative maj. Davidson County a Conservative gain of 40. Rowan County, 450 Conservative majority, a loss of 136. Mecklenburg County, 126 Conservative gain. Craven County, 286 Republican gain. Halifax County, 75 Conservative gain. Edgecomb County, 136 Conservative gain. Nash County, 67 Conservative majority. Northampton County, 125 Conservative gain.

YOUR STAMPS OR YOUR REMOVAL—SPECIMEN OF GRANT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—THE GRANT NATIONAL COMMITTEE DEMORALIZED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Washington *Chronicle*, Grant's organ, and run by Senator Harlan, to-day editorially demands that all those clerks in the Departments who refuse to pay the assessments made upon them for political purposes, be removed. The Departments every day now are being thoroughly canvassed, by Administration agents, for subscriptions to Grant's waning cause. The various State associations here have also taken the lists of clerks credited to their States, and sent them letters importuning for a tithe of the meagre salaries paid them. Other examples show how thoroughly imperative are the Presidents rules for the reform of the Civil Service, especially in regard to examinations. These have come to be regarded as the most melancholy humbugs. A lady, an applicant for a Department position, upon having an examination which the Board declared to be unparalleled, was afterwards informed by the Board that, not having the proper political influences her application would have to be passed over in behalf of a much inferior competitor, who had a responsible Congressman behind her.

The following extract from Fred Douglass' paper, published here, and which is a strong supporter of Grant's re-election, also gives another exhibition of the farce which the new regulations have become: "A friend of ours was a competitor for one of the vacancies in a bureau of the Interior Department the other day, but for some unaccountable reason to him, as he felt that he had proved his competency according to the test of fitness adopted by the President, the position was refused him. On inquiry in the proper quarter, however, he was informed that, though he had passed a most successful examination, and that he came fully up to the standard of qualifications laid down in the civil service reform rules, the Board of Examiners had adopted another test which would exclude him from an appointment. They had decided that no one beyond the age of 35 years could be appointed to the position for which he was a competitor, and so he was rejected. Is this just or authorized?

Secretary Robeson has hitherto prided himself that he has not been among those cabinet officers who were engaged in electioneering tours in behalf of the Administration. He has received his marching orders now, however, and will leave for Maine next week, to help the desperate fortunes of the Administration in that State.

W E Chandler, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, while here a few days ago, said that his committee was receiving frantic appeals for money from all parts of the country, urging that it immediately be forwarded or all would be lost. Chandler also said that the Committee were so divided in council and as to the plans to be adopted in the present campaign that they were useless to themselves and every body else in the campaign.

Senator Sumner received to-day another large batch of letters and telegrams congratulating him upon his recent declaration in behalf of Greeley. Some of these are from prominent Representatives of Massachusetts, whose names the Senator does not care to make public just at present. From the individual responses and assurances which he has already received and is still receiving, the Senator continues firm in the belief that Grant will not carry more than four States next fall.

General Hartranft was in the city to-day, and to his Administration friends expressed himself rather lugubriously as to his prospects in Pennsylvania. According to his statements here he has no idea of resigning, but thinks that he can make the run as well as any other Administration man in his State. His highest estimates of his own majority do not exceed 5,000, and this he admits has got to be worked for.

JOINT LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF IOWA—THE NOMINATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—The Liberal State Convention was called to order by J. D. Campbell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. W. A. Merritt, of Montgomery County, was elected temporary Chairman, and delivered a strong address upon taking the chair. After the selection of Secretaries and the appointment of the usual committees, and a Committee to confer with the Democratic Convention, the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

The Convention re-assembled at the appointed hour. The Committee on Credentials reported eighty-one counties represented.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted: Chairman, Dr. E. A. Gilbert, of Dubuque; Vice Presidents, one for each Congressional District, as follows: First District—L. A. Riley; Second District—Dr. Stieboldt, of Scott; Third District—Joseph Elbeck, of Clayton; Fourth District—H. P. Herring, of Blackhawk; Fifth District—O. Dillen, of Iowa; Sixth District—J. W. Dixon, of Wapello; Seventh District—O. L. Palmer, of Lucas; Eighth District—W. B. Darnell, of Cass; Ninth District—Charles F. Schroeder, of Woodbury. Secretary, F. M. Dawley, of Webster; First Assistant, L. B. Maltby, of Lee; Second Assistant, T. Hedge, Jr., of Des Moines.

Mr. Gilbert was conducted to the chair, and briefly addressed the Convention.

A committee of three were appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay, and invite him to address the Convention.

Mr. Clay appeared and was greeted with cheers. He said he had been with the Republican party since its birth. He had opposed slavery because it was opposed to the principles of liberty, and was subversive of good government. We are here to-day as the exponents of true Republican principles. We are to-day where the Republican party was before the war. He referred to the condition of the people in the South, who fought for what they believed was right, but now they were defeated, and were willing to meet the friends of the Union at the North on equal terms. If you have any statesmanship, any sympathy with the South, it behooves you to help to restore them to equal rights and from the imperialism of the Grant policy at Washington. The feeling of animosity of the blacks towards the whites under the policy of Grant is growing greater and greater each year. Withdraw the Imperial power at Washington, which is stirring up this strife, and you will inaugurate a system which will work to the advantage of the black man. He set forth at some length the injustice of Grant's policy to the South.

The Committee of Conference was announced, and Mr. Clay gave way for the report, which was as follows: For Electors-at-Large, General Fitz Henry Warren, of Des Moines; H. B. Fonke, of Dubuque. For Secretary of State, Dr. F. A. Gilbert, of Dubuque. For Treasurer, M. J. Rholfs, of Scott. For Auditor, G. P. Cassady, of Pottawattomie. For Attorney General, A. G. Case, of Floyd. For Register of the Land Office, Captain J. Butler, of Page.

Resolved, That the selection of District Electors be referred to the Conventions of the Congressional Districts. Also, that at the close of the Convention, it meet at the east front of the Court House, with the Democratic Convention.

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to notify the Democratic Convention of the adoption of the report.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the Liberal Republicans of Iowa, in Convention assembled, in concise enunciation of the principles upon which we desire to act in the present campaign against the corruptions, tyrannies, abuses, and nepotism of the present National Administration, and against the abuse of the party now in control of our State Government, hereby cordially reaffirm the Liberal Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati, and respectfully indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of a united people. That we hereby ask the hearty co-operation of all the elements of opposition to the nominees and platform of the Philadelphia Convention and those adhering to the same, and that we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of the Cincinnati and of this State Convention.

A Committee of three was then announced from the Democratic Convention, who stated that the Democratic Convention had ratified the action of the Committee of Conference in the nominations which had been made, and were ready to meet the Convention in front of the Court House for a mutual conference. The Convention then adjourned to the designated place, and after the arrival of the Democratic Convention, speeches were made by General Augustus C. Dodge and F. A. Gilbert, Chairmen of the two Conventions, and by J. B. Grinnell, General Fitz Henry Warren, John P. Irish, H. F. Montgomery, W. P. Hepburn, Jacob Butler, John F Duncombe, and others.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with long continued cheers.

The Democratic Convention was called together by John P. Irish, on whose motion, Hon. John F. Duncombe was made Temporary Chairman. Mr. Duncombe took the chair and made an eloquent speech, calling on all men, regardless of party, for unity of action for the election of Greeley and Brown. After the selection of Temporary Secretaries, committees were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organizations, Resolutions, and a committee to confer with a like committee on the part of the Liberal Republican Convention in regard to the selection of a full and complete State and Electoral ticket, and the manner of its election, and to report to this Convention. Three cheers were then given for the Liberal Republicans of Iowa and the Convention adjourned until 3 p. m. The Committee on Credentials reported sixty-five counties represented. The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted; General A. C. Dodge for President, and for Vice Presidents the following gentlemen from the various Congressional Districts: First District, A. P. Beatty; Second, J. L. Spear; Third, O. H. T. Russell; Fourth, A. G. Case; Fifth, W. A. Fenterberg; Sixth, H. H. Trumbull; Seventh, Robert Cowles; Eighth, W. Streetz; Ninth, M. Vandercook. Secretaries, P. H. Boutsquett, N. C. Ridenour, and John Gallagher.

General Augustus C. Dodge, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and hoped the proceedings of the two Conventions held to-day would be harmonious and unanimous.

The Conference Committee made the following report, which was adopted: Electors at Large, H. B. Fonke, of Dubuque County, and F Henry Warren, of Desmoines County; Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Gilbert, of Dubuque; Treasurer, M. J. Rholfs, of Scott; Auditor of State, J. P. Cassidy, of Pottawatomie; Attorney General, A. G. Case, of Floyd; Register of the Land Office, Captain Butler, of Page. The Committee decided to leave the selection of District Electors to the respective Congressional Districts, and that the two Conventions meet at the east front of the Court House, and jointly ratify the ticket. A committee of three was appointed to inform the Liberal Convention of the ratification of the report of the Committee on Conference.

A State Central Committee was then selected, as follows: First District, John Wiseman, of Washington County; Second District, E. H. Thayer, of Clinton County; Third District, G. W. Barton, of Dubuque County; Fourth District, A. K. Keaton, of Mitchell County; Fifth District, N. B. Holbrook, of Iowa County; Sixth District, T. O. Walker, of Davis County; Seventh District, J. F. Williamson, of Warren County; Eighth District, M. Holbrook, of Harrison County; Ninth District, C. L. Gates, of Boone County.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of and indorse the action of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, and in adopting its platform of principles.

Resolved, That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State Conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interest of the State, and to whom we pledge our cordial and undivided support.

A Committee then appeared from the Liberal Convention, announcing that they had adopted the report of the Conference Committee, and were ready to ratify the nominations and actions of the two Conventions.

The Convention then adjourned to meet the Liberals in the Court-House yard, where a number of speeches were made, and the compact sealed that now unites the Liberal and Democratic parties of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Aug. 1.—This evening, after the torchlight procession, a grand rally took place on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Speeches were made by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; T. W. Clagett, and F. A. Gilbert and others, of Iowa. A number of transparencies were carried in the procession, covered all over with Greeley mottoes. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and continued until a late hour.

GENERAL BANKS DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND REFORM.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Rumors of the defection of General Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, July 31, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation to-day, the receipt of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn, on Thursday evening, in support of the re-election of General Grant and the policy of his Administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country nor from any portion of my fellow-citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as a representative of the citizens of Lynn to induce me to accede to their request. Their kindness to me many years since is a continual life-remembrance, and nothing would give me greater gratification than to review my associations with them; but I regret to say I am not in accord with them in regard to the Presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interests, I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former prosperity, nor to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment It is in view of natural principles and public interest alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand result of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of a general recognition of these results It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war, and in the reconstruction of the states, subsequent to it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and, for one, I cannot reject it. It was what I desired. Its consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support. I cannot advocate before your friends a different course, which neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or action from any of those with whom I have been so long associated, to whom I am so greatly indebted; but I believe the result will justify my action and give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labors, and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valued lives.

Accept the assurances of my friendship and esteem, and believe me yours, etc.,

(Signed) N. P. BANKS.

To JAS. S. LEWIS, Esq., Lynn, Mass.

THE "STAATS ZEITUNG" OF NEW YORK HOISTS THE GREELEY FLAG—GENERAL BANKS INTERVIEWED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Staats Zeitung*, by far the most influential German daily in New York, has finally come out squarely for Greeley, finding additional reason in Sumner's letter to support Greeley. It thinks Sumner the chief of Greeley's friends, and that his letter will give him weight, influence and position with Greeley when elected, especially in foreign affairs.

General N. P. Banks was at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, and conversed with a *Sun* reporter. The General said the political situation is healthy and revolutionary. I am for Mr. Greeley, and told Mr. Sumner as much in Washington last Sunday. If he made the statement, it was right, and I have no desire to deny it. I have done more than that. I have declined to speak in support of General Grant's re-election. I left my home in Waltham yesterday to come to this city by the evening boat from Boston, and while dining at the Parker House, in that city, just before leaving I was accosted by Mr. Lewis, of Lynn, who, as Chairman of the Republican Committee of that city, extended to me an invitation to visit that city and address a grand ratification meeting. I informed Mr. Lewis that I could not do so; that my heart was not in that movement, and that it was against my judgment of right. Considerable conversation passed between Mr. Lewis and myself on the subject, which it is not necessary for me to detail. When he expressed to me the opinion that it would be difficult for him to make his people believe that I was in earnest, I addressed him a letter, of which you now have a copy. General Banks withdraws, in his district, as candidate for re-election to Congress as a Grant Republican. If he concludes to run, he will take the field under the Democratic and Liberal Republican banner. The General was waited upon by several prominent gentlemen of this city, who desired to obtain his consent to address the business men of New York at an early day upon the question of finance. The General replied that it would give him great pleasure to do so. The General took the steamboat for Boston and Waltham.

SUMNER'S LETTER WORKING—A COLORED GRANT ORATOR CONVERTED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—The great discussion between two intelligent and well read colored men, announced for this evening, attracted a large audience to the East front of the State House grounds, two thirds of whom were colored men and women. The disputants were Thomas Killian (Grantite), and Cyrus Donegan (Greeleyite). The stand occupied by Senator Trumbull at the ratification meeting was the place selected. The weather was agreeably modified by the recent rains and a western breeze. At 8 o'clock, Captain Donegan, punctual as a lover to the minute sworn, made his appearance and took the stand. It had been previously agreed that he should open the debate, Killian should follow, and Donegan respond. As Donegan mounted the rostrum his promptitude was heartily cheered. He sat down awaiting his opponent. After waiting more than a reasonable time, and Killian not coming, he rose and inquired if the friends of Grant were thus going back on him. A colored auditor answered that Killian had just finished reading Sumner to the colored folk and had been converted. "Then," said Donegan, "nothing remains but to apply the same means for the conversion of all the Grantites present." Whereupon he produced the admirable letter and read it with distinctness and emphasis. The audience from time to time interrupted him with applause. Concluding, he said, if any colored voter could withstand such arguments he had no hope of his conversion. Three cheers were then given for Donegan; three times three and a tiger for Senator Sumner, and the crowd dispersed. Good feeling prevailed. Donegan's effort made an impression for good.

FORMATION OF A GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB IN MADISON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—A meeting to organize a Greeley and Brown Club at the Capitol was held in the Court House last evening, and, though it was only a business meeting, the court-room was well filled. Frank Manning, Liberal Republican German, was called to the chair, and expressed his opinion that the crisis was hardly less important than in 1860; that men were called to rally for the maintenance of Republican principles; and that the continuance of the present Administration four years longer would endanger our liberties, from the corruption which was slowly working downward from high places, and urged all to rally to the support of Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Eliab B. Dean, a well-known Democrat, took an active part in the meeting.

A committee was then appointed, which presented articles of association for the Madison Greeley and Brown Club, composed of Democratic and Republican citizens of Madison, laying aside past political controversies and uniting in a common purpose, which was signed by a goodly number of voters.

Stirring speeches were made by Burr Jones, a talented young Liberal Republican, who is talked of for District Attorney, who forcibly presented the reasons why Republicans had gone into this movement.

Judge E. B. Vilas, a grey-haired Democrat, claimed that the Democracy at the outset of the rebellion had acted on the motto, "Drop politics into your boots and raise patriotism into your head" to save the country, and should do so now by supporting Greeley and Brown.

A. O. Parkinson, of the *Democrat*, showed how time and the action of the Democratic party had vindicated the course of the *Democrat* in coming out for Greeley and Brown immediately after the Cincinnati Convention and came to the support of their friends.

Captain B. J. Atwell, a one-legged retired young officer, said he was with them in this movement for reform.

A committee of eight was appointed to nominate officers of the club, and complete the organization a week hence.

MR. SUMNER'S LETTER BEARING FRUIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The *National Republican* of this morning having stated that no colored man in the city will accept Senator Sumner's advice, a number of leading colored men have addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Republican*:

WASHINGTON, Aug 1, 1872.

We, the undersigned, having read the following in your issue of this morning, namely: "We have not yet seen or heard of one colored man in this city who will accept his (Mr. Sumner's) advice, or approve his course, and we hereby throw our columns open to all who desire to announce that they will be guided by his advice, or wish others to be guided by it," meaning the honorable Chas. Sumner, we, therefore, are willing, not only to approve, but to affirm, our readiness to accept his advice and follow his teachings, knowing as well as we do what he has done for us as a people, long before the editor of the *Republican* had made up his mind to become of the number of our now many friends. We, therefore, declare his motto to be ours: "Unity of the Republic, equal rights to all, and reconciliation."

(Signed)

David Fisher, Sen., W. H. A. Wormly, J. J. Kitchum, John A. Gray, James Wormley, George D. Johnson, R. W. Thompkins, Chas. A. Fleetwood, John H. Butler, Jr., Wm. J. Wilson, H. M. Brown.

The above names include some of the leading colored men of the District. They are well known here, not only as men of intelligence, but men of property.

ANOTHER GRANT FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 1.—A Grant and Wilson Club was organized in this city this evening. The following are the officers elected: Selden Church, President, with twenty-seven Vice Presidents; Geo. E. Wright, Secretary; and B. F. Lee, Treasurer. The attendance was small and its proceedings lacked that earnest enthusiasm which characterized the organization of the Greeley and Brown Club. In fact, the organization of the latter fanned into life the former. About 800 voters from a voting population of 2,500 signed the call. Not one quarter of that number were present. R. F. Blaisdell and Henry Williams, the leaders of the Grant party in this city, have worked earnestly and continually for two weeks to get a list of the names of men who were willing to wear the Grant collar. Mr. Blaisdell is an earnest worker, and Mr Williams is a valuable assistant. The former has abandoned his saloon business, and is devoting his entire time and is exercising all the moral influence of his character in his endeavor to make Grantism a success. His efforts are unworthily seconded by the great mass of the loyal, and he angrily observed, unless they come to time he will go back on the party. The means he uses to obtain the names of laborers in our manufactories are novel, but characteristic of the party. The name of the employer is first obtained and placed in bold handwriting at the head of the page. The laborer is then approached and told "You had better sign this, for don't you see your employer has done so, and you had better do so." The insinuation frightened a few to sign the call; but it is but justice to our hard-working mechanics to state that they defied the latent threat, and will vote for the life-long friend of the laboring man, Horace Greeley. The speeches after the organization of the club were ridiculous in view of the facts which have characterized the maladministration of the Grant party for the last four years. Hon. Wash Talcott was in favor of the election of Grant on account of his immense success in conducting the financial affairs of the country. He did not, however, instance the Secor and Chorpening transactions. E. W Blaisdell was of the opinion that Greeley should not be elected because he signed Jeff. Davis' bail bond. Judge Church was opposed to the election of Greeley for the reason that he was in favor of an early resumption of specie payment. The gem of the evening was the closing speech by N. C. Thompson, Esq. Mr. Thompson is one of our wealthiest citizens. He made his property from the profits of slave labor in Georgia, and come North just in time to escape secession, and invested his means in the manufacture of John P. Manny's reaper. He was a Democrat of the Southern slave driving type, and did not join the Republican party until he was convinced [illegible] that it would help the sale of the same to the farmers of the Northwest. This conversion took place in 1864. He was in favor of the election of Grant, because he whipped the slaveholders and saved the country, and was opposed to Horace Greeley for the reason that he was in favor of paying Rebel soldiers the same pensions that Union soldiers now receive, and also in favor of restoring the powers of the Government to red-handed Rebels. In proof of which he cited the Carmichael conspiracy: and regretted his not having the Carpenter affidavit to read to the audience. To such futile arguments as these are the Grantites reduced. It affords the Liberals a negative support quite as effective as the positive arguments of our friends.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug 1.—After a four weeks' canvass, and an unparalleled amount of advertising, the Grant call was responded to, in this city, last evening, by about three hundred voters who listened to local speakers at two [illegible]. After this, an adjournment was made to Lapkins Hall, where Senator T. O. Howe was to speak. The hall seats about 700, and at no time was its audience one-third composed of voters. The thing is looked upon as a remarkable failure, as in this Grant stronghold thousands were expected where only scores came out. Howe looked glum, and evidently was recovering from Sumner's letter, which you published yesterday. The hat rancor of his speech was aptly illustrated in the following sentence: "I know of no difference between Republicans, and a rebel is as good as a Democrat, and I think as highly of the meanest rebel as I do of Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Thomas Tipton, or Reuben E. Fenton." The above were almost his exact words, which, however, were only feebly applauded. The speech, entire, was a miserable apology for Grantism, admitting, justifying, and palliating the worst charges. Howe wants a re-election to the Senate this winter hence his earnestness. A perfect horde of office seekers surrounded the Speaker, and started the applause which the boys were not slow to carry out. The Grant call, after a thorough canvass falls off three hundred from his vote here in 1868, and lacks the names of at least one hundred good Republicans including Judge H S Conger, Circuit Judge; Hon. Alex. Graham, Member of the Assembly; Colonel Charles W. McHenry; Isaac Rogers, Police Justice; Wm. Smith, Jr., ex Congressman; J. C. Sloan, and many other prominent leaders of this city.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 1.—J W McDill was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth District of Iowa, in convention in this city at noon to-day.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 1.—To-day the Grantites met in convention from this, the Tenth Congressional District, and nominated W. H. Ray, of Schuyler County.

Next Wednesday the Liberal Convention meets at Monmouth, to nominate a candidate to keep Mr. Ray at home. Among the names mentioned as candidates on the Liberal ticket is that of D. P. Phelps, of Monmouth, who, in regard to ability, integrity, and character, stands prominent.

Mark this district for Greeley.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—The Republican Convention of the Eighth District, to-day, nominated N. B. Bradley, of Bay City, for Representative in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia, to-day, unanimously renominated General Chipman for Delegate to Congress.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention, at Hartford City, nominated J. Enos Neff as the candidate for this district. James M. Brown was nominated for Elector. The meeting was harmonious. The nominations are very strong, and are favorably received here.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Republicans of the Third District, at Dayton, to-day, nominated L. B. Gunckel, of Dayton, for Congress. Samuel Craighead was his competitor, and came within two votes of the nomination. Judge Wm. Allen, of Darke County, was chosen elector.

MEETING OF COLORED GRANTITES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 1.—At a mass meeting of the colored voters of this county, held in this city, this evening, the following preamble and declarations were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Senator Sumner has written a letter to the colored voters of the United States, advising them to follow him in his desertion of the Republican party; therefore, we, the colored voters of Vigo County, Ind., in mass meeting assembled, deem it proper to declare: First, That while we honor Charles Sumner for his great labors and sacrifice in behalf of our race, and are profoundly grateful to him for the good which he thereby nobly wrought, we recognize no claim on his part that requests us to follow his leadership out of the only party that has ever befriended us, or whose record gives us hope of future friendship. Second. Believing that General Grant will, in the future, as he has in the past, be true to Republican principles and faithfully enforce all laws designed to protect us in the fullest enjoyment of all our rights, we do hereby unanimously declare that he is entitled to and shall receive our most cordial support in the present canvass. Third. We most earnestly warn the colored men of the United States to beware of the new alliance between the inveterate enemies of our race and a few disappointed Republicans, and we declare our firm belief that there is no safety for us except in the triumph of Republican principles through the election of Grant and Wilson. Fourth. In the language of Frederick Douglass, we declare that for our race the Republican party is the deck, and all else the sea.

SOME COLORED MEN'S PROTEST.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug 1.—At a meeting of colored citizens of this city, last evening, the following preamble was adopted: "That we have hitherto recognized in Charles Sumner a friend of the colored race in this country, but his recent conduct does not command our respect. We distrust any alliance with the Democratic party of the South and North, who have resisted the principles and measures of the Republican party which gave to us emancipation, civil rights, and our political freedom. That we believe the hostility of Mr. Sumner is the result of his personal prejudices against President Grant, and that it is wise and safe for us to act with the Republican party, and that Grant has been our firm friend and defender during his Administration, which has been an era of freedom and elevation to our race such as this world has never seen before. That we approve the course, and will follow the advice of our time-honored anti-slavery leaders, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, and Gerrit Smith, whose devotion to our rights cannot be questioned.

VERMONT LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 1.—The Democratic and Liberal State Conventions met here this morning, but nothing was done but organizing and speechmaking.

The two Conventions appointed a Committee of Conference, who were not ready to report until 4 p. m., when the Conventions reassembled, each in its own hall. The following is the list of nominations agreed on: For Governor, A. B. Gardner (Liberal); Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Bingham (Democrat); Treasurer, Henry Chase (Democrat). Electors were also nominated.

The Conventions then adjourned to the open air, where speeches were made for two hours by J. H. Johnson, of Oregon, and James L. Thayer and E. O. Perrin, of New York.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The election to-day passed off quietly, owing to the extra precautions taken to prevent trouble. It is believed the entire Democratic county ticket is elected, but by a greatly reduced majority.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1.—The election to-day passed off quietly. Its candidates generally belonging to the Liberals. C. M. Donaldson, Republican, has been re-elected Sheriff, having been voted for by the citizens irrespective of party. He has heretofore discharged his duties faithfully, is popular with all classes, and especially with the bar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—Senators Schurz and Tipton passed through this city this afternoon. They were met at the depot by a large crowd. An effort was made to detain Schurz, to address the people of Richmond, but previous engagements prevented him from stopping.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 1.—The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting to-day, and called a State convention, for the nomination of the State ticket, to be held in St Louis, Wednesday. There was a full representation from all parts of the State.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Worcester, September 11th.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug 1.—Oliver P. Morton, seated on a chair on the rostrum in the rink, to-night, poured forth his vials of vindictiveness and malcontent in attempting to reply to Hon Thomas A. Hendricks' very able and gentlemanly speech of a few evenings since. The contrast between the appearance of the two notables is, indeed, striking. Both in prime of life, one hale and hearty, and in the full enjoyment of a rugged constitution; the other, broken down and debilitated—fair illustrations of the respective parties they represent. The seats of the Rink were comfortably filled, to-night, one half by ladies and half of the balance by undinching Greeleyites, not to exceed fifteen hundred in all. The enthusiasm and plaudits were conducted by a small band around the speaker.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 1.—The meeting to organize a Grant and Wilson Club, and addressed by Postmaster-General Cresswell and Senator Chandler, was a repetition of the speeches made at Lansing. Creswell's speech was very bitter, and abounded in such epithets as "liar," "slanderer," "traitor," "renegade," "sorehead," applied to Governor Blair. The meeting has made at least three hundred votes for Greeley in Jackson, and has greatly strengthened Governor Blair.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—The Republican State Central Committee has called a State Convention to meet here Aug. 21.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to day and made up the following Electoral ticket: At large, Mons Anderson, of LaCrosse; John Black, of Milwaukee. First District, Wyman Spooner, of Elkhorn. Second District, George P. King, of Monroe. Third District, A. G. Cook, of Columbus. Fourth, Sam Rindskopf, of Milwaukee. Fifth, B. H. Hotchkiss, of Plymouth. Sixth, Anton Klaus, of Green Bay. Seventh, Milton Montgomery, of Sparta. Eighth, Matt Wadleigh, of Stevens Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—At a meeting, to-night of the Democratic Republican Club, an organization of dissatisfied ones of both political parties, a Committee was appointed on the reception of ex-Governor Curtin from Russia, August 14.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TOBACCO REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Although the tobacco regulations of the Treasury Department prescribe a steel die for cancelling tobacco stamps, and make Aug 1 the last day of issuing tobacco from a manufactory under the old system of stamping, the Department is disposed to be liberal with the manufacturers in construing the regulations. These steel dies are furnished by the Government and loaned by Collectors, and in many instances it will be the fault of Collectors in failing to apply at the headquarters for cancelling dies if the manufacturers fail to comply with the regulations, and, if seizures be made, they will, as a general thing, be merely *pro forma*.

[illegible] FOR THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Architect Mullett returned here to day, when he was immediately besieged by the representatives of the owners of the stone quarries, who were anxious to learn of the awards to be made for the bids for material to erect the new Post Office at Chicago. Mullett decided that he would not make the awards until he had visited the various quarries concerned, and fully satisfied himself as to the quality of the stone, their proximity to navigation, the responsibility of the parties making the bids, and their ability to fulfil the requirements of their contracts.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly public debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$1,371,986,809 00
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	1,786,554,100 00
Lawful money debt	24,158,000 00
Matured debt	6,595,910 26
Legal tender notes	356,083,167 50
Fractional currency	42,014,371 47
Coin certificates	31,690,380 00
Total without interest	2,247,099,927 23
Total debt	$2,273,416,700 83
Total interest	26,316,771 60
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	69,319,689 54
Currency	16,038,359 85
Total in Treasury	$85,358,044 39
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,188,068,656 44
Decrease during the month	3,427,687 18

THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller of the Currency has notified the Secretary of the Treasury to-day that $1,314,910 of circulating notes have been issued during the month of July, under the act of July 12, 1870, and the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice of the withdrawal of that amount of three per cent certificates as provided by that act.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Second National Bank of New Mexico, at Santa Fe was to-day authorized to commence business with a capital of $150,000.

ILLINOIS.

Annual State Teachers' Institute to Be Held at Normal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., Aug. 1.—The annual State Teachers' Institute will be held here, beginning Tuesday, Aug. 13, and continuing three weeks. Its special object this year will be the training of teachers in the elements of the sciences, to bring them up to the requirements of the School law of Illinois. In addition to the Faculty of the Normal University, the following distinguished educators will be present: Professors W. B. Powell, of Aurora; D. C. Taft, of Champaign; E. L. Wells, of Ogle County; N. C. Dougherty, of Morris. The Institute will close by an examination for State certificates, on Aug. 29 and 30. Admission fee to the Institute, $3. Board from $4 to $5 per week.

Murdered and Robbed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—Six days ago an Englishman named Geo. Temple, who kept a billiard room in Streator, in this county, left for a visit to England *via* New York. A telegram was received this week by his wife from the authorities in New York stating that he had been murdered in that city and robbed of his money, amounting to $600. His body was found on the street. Mrs. Temple went East yesterday to inquire into the circumstances. Besides the widow the deceased leaves five children.

Emancipation Celebration—Boiler Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 1.—Three thousand colored people, including 11 car loads from Chicago, celebrated the West India emancipation by a picnic on the Fair Grounds, to-day.

Bissey Berthold, an esteemed citizen, and formerly an Alderman, was instantly killed this afternoon by the explosion of the boiler in the Aurora Stone Quarry. His body was blown 150 feet, while the boiler landed twice that distance in an opposite direction.

The State Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—The merchants of Bloomington who held claims against the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, in the deficiency which existed in the State appropriations to that institution, and which have just been paid in full, this morning unite in an expression of thanks to Dr. John Sweeney, Trustee and Treasurer of the Home, for his efforts toward the adjustment of these debts, and congratulate him highly on the reform accomplished in the financial management of the institution since his accession to the Board. The Home, as it now is, is a credit to our State, and, in many respects, a model for other charitable institutions. Hollingsworth & Co., of Chicago, are at work at the House, raising the centre wall, which had sunk three inches.

Bridge Accident.

CAIRO, Ill., August 1.—A bridge in course of construction for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company over Cache River, near Mound City, gave way this afternoon, killing D. Galloway, of Toledo, O., and injuring four or five others, names not ascertained.

Later particulars from the Cache bridge disaster report D. Banford badly injured, and P. Cole, N Cole, M. Lessond, and D. J. Hoffman slightly. The accident resulted from the nature of the ground and the difficulty of obtaining a solid foundation.

WISCONSIN.

Letting of the State Printing Contract.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The State printing for two years from the 1st of January next was to-day let to the present contractors, Messrs. Atwood & Culver, as the lowest of the three bidders, all from this city, as follows: M. J. Cantwell, 17 per cent below maximum; Democrat Company, 19 per cent below maximum; Atwood & Culver, 30 per cent below maximum.

GEORGIA.

Examination of Violators of the Enforcement Law.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 1.—The case of the United States vs Geo. Washington Wilson and Thomas Jones for interrupting and disturbing a peaceful assemblage and interrupting the freedom of speech, was called in the United States Commissioner's Court to-day. The court room was densely packed, and a great interest was felt in the proceedings. One of the defendants conducted his own defence, but both were assisted by Judge Fleming. District Attorney Farrow, in introducing the case, stated that this was the first case of the kind that had come before the United States in Georgia. He regretted that the parties violating the law were of his own party—Republican—but he would, nevertheless, prosecute vigorously. The decision in the case is reserved until to-morrow. Mr. Farrow was emphatic in his remarks, regretting that the first violation of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and of the freedom of speech, had been violated by Republicans, who had broken up a Republican meeting by intimidation and violence; but whether the parties were white or black, Republican or Democrat, he would exert the full power of the law to bring them to punishment.

OHIO.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—An engine on the Pennsylvania & Youngstown Railroad jumped from the track, this afternoon, between Painesville and Chardon. Alonzo P. Jeffries, of Westchester, Pa., the conductor, was instantly killed, and the fireman, named Green, of Painesville, O., very badly injured; his recovery is doubtful. The accident was caused by a bad joint in the track.

Bonds Sold to Aid a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Aug 1.—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad sold $150,000 7 per cent city bonds, to-day, at 3 55-100 per cent premium. They were purchased by the First National Bank. This is the first instalment of $10,000,000 for the Southern Railroad.

Colored Celebration.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 1.—Emancipation day was celebrated in fine style by the colored people. A procession paraded the principal streets to Door Street Park, where appropriate addresses were made and an original poem was read by J. Madison Bell.

INDIANA.

Mrs. Clem Again Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Clem was overruled in Lebanon this morning, and the prisoner sentenced in accordance with the verdict. The defence asked that she be allowed to remain sixty days before being transferred to the Penitentiary, for what reason is unknown. The Court, however, granted her forty instead of sixty days respite.

An Important Suit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1—A suit in Bankruptcy, of unusual interest, has been instituted in the United States District Court by E. A. L. Roberts against the Maple Grove Coal Company, of Venango County, this State. This company was incorporated by the State Legislature for running coal. One provision of the charter allowed the company to issue bonds to the amount of 80,000. Bonds were issued with interest coupons payable semi-annually at the Park National Bank, New York. The Company has been in operation since 1869, but recently became embarrassed pecuniarly and the coupons due some weeks since were not cashed on presentation. Roberts holds $17,000 of the bonds and seeks to force the Company into bankruptcy, and a petition to that effect was presented to-day. This is the first time an effort has been made to force an incorporated company into bankruptcy for non-payment of interest on its bonded debt, but in this case it is claimed that there is a provision on the face of the [illegible] stipulating that all their rights and benefits [illegible] transferred by delivery as promissory notes, and [illegible] under this proviso the company is brought under the bankrupt act. The case will be argued in a few days.

The Barnard Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Frank Blair testified in the [illegible] to Barnard's saying, in 1869, that he was going to drive a set of scoundrels out of the State, meaning the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Blair was then a Commissioner to examine the road, and told the Directors what Barnard said.

Mr. Blair thought Barnard desired to create amusement by his remarks. He was in doubt at first whether he was serious.

Richard C. Beamish, Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, testified to Barnard's conduct on the bench. Heard him say nothing indecent. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Respondent's counsel decided to omit the formal opening, and called their witnesses. They found, however, that the witnesses subpoenaed were not present, and an adjournment was had until to-morrow.

MARRIED.

BECKETT—LOWRY—At the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. John Lowry, on July 31, by Rev. C. R. Ford, Mr. Philip Beckett, of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth S. Lowry, of De Kalb.

The married couple left on the 8 o'clock train for Chicago, and are to celebrate their marriage nuptials in a bridal trip to New York. Joy and long life to the happy pair.

STORY—HIRSWOOD—On the 26th ult., at the residence of the Rev. C. E. Cheney, John Story, of this city, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of James Hirswood, Esq., of Birmingham, England.

BEADLESTON—HARTLEY—At Menasha, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, July 29, 1872, by the Rev. R. S. Hayward, Hiram C. Beadleston, and Miss Irene L. Hartley, both of Waupaca.

☞ Waupaca papers please copy.

DIED.

MOTHERALL—At Newark, Delaware, June 30, William Motherall, aged 24 years.

ENSWORTH—On July 9, of cholera infantum, Charles Anderson Millard Ensworth, infant son of Charles and Frances Ensworth, aged 5 months and 10 days.

Funeral services to be held at No. 224 Maxwell street, at 10 o'clock, on August 2.

☞ New York, and other papers, please copy.

MATSON—On August 1, 1872, Frederick Sivert Matson, only child of C. R., and Mary Matson, aged 9 months.

Funeral to Graceland, August 2, from 257 Fulton street.

☞ Janesville *Gazette* please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Business and work on P. and M. E. M. degrees. By order of the H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No 33 A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work on the E. A. Degree. Hall corner West Randolph and Halsted sts. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M.—Special Convocation this Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
OPERATING THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

Proposals Wanted for Building a Three-story Brick House.
Steam power and shop room, with use of circular saws and other machines can be furnished to the party doing the carpenter work. Inquire of CHARLES QUIGLEY, No. 46 East Indiana st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

OLD
NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
SOUTH SIDE—157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.
WEST SIDE—Corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Masonic Building.
Receive Deposits. Discount Commercial Paper. Sterling Bills on London. Commercial Credits and Letters of Credit.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
BANKERS,
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—334 Wabash-av.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in currency and gold, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST allowed on special and ordinary deposits.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
398 WABASH-AV.,
Dealer in Gold, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Will remove to corner Clark and Madison-sts. about Sept. 1.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.
I will buy or sell the August or December Certificates.
R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st. Room 1.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.
Have removed to their new and spacious
Furniture Warerooms,
443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck-court.
N. B.—Frame building formerly occupied by us, 158 Michigan-av., for sale cheap; must be removed.

REMOVAL.
We have this day moved into our New Store corner Monroe and Market-sts.
HENRY W. KING & CO.
Chicago, Aug 1.

FURNITURE.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,
CABINET MAKERS,
And Manufacturers of
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE
Counters, Partitions,
RAILS, CYLINDER DESKS, &c., &c.
FACTORY: 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.
CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

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DEALERS IN
Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY,
Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.
No. 10 LaSalle-st.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors,
State-st., corner Eldridge-court,
CHICAGO, ILL.
A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
No. 145 Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle-sts., Board of Trade Alley.
Dinner from 11 to 3 o'clock. Meals at all hours. We serve nothing but the best, and with experienced cooks and obliging waiters, and moderate prices we think we can satisfy all who will favor us with a call.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4.
The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.
Col. HYATT will be at the Sherman House in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, August 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be happy to see patrons or others on official business.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.
A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.
The Olive Street Hotel,
Formerly Known as the Monroe House,
Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872 until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and the dining-room is 132x46 feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address
MURDOCH & DICKSON,
or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Simonds & Goodrich, expires this day by limitation.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1872. J. H. SIMONDS, E. T. GOODRICH.
The business will be carried on by the undersigned at the old stand. E. T. GOODRICH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State and County Taxes.
TAX-PAYERS WHO WERE BURNED OUT SHOULD PUT IN THEIR CERTIFICATES FOR REBATE at the office of the North Town Collector, No 132 North Clark st., on or before the 15th of August next.
JNO. B. WALSH, Collector of North Chicago.

CARDBOARD
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SCOTCH GRANITE.
For Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Columns, &c., of above granite, apply to JAMES ANDERSON, Lake Forest, Ills.

To Real Estate Men.
A reliable, active man, formerly in this business, who has property he wants to sell, desires to make some arrangements with responsible men in the business, for an interest therein. Address B 18, Tribune.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of J. D. STITES, 27 South Park av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERALISM IN ROCK COUNTY, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Another is added to the list of those who prefer Greeley and Reform to the perilous rule of Grant. The Hon. Alexander Graham, Republican Assemblyman for this district last winter, famous as the champion of the new Wisconsin liquor law, avows himself for the Liberal Reform candidates. Mr. Graham, with such sterling gentlemen as Judge Conger, Charles Wilcox, Esq., Hon. I. C. Sloan, and the veteran soldiers, Isaac Rogers and his brother, ex-Mayor Anson Rogers, Captain Conrad, Lieutenants Charles Shelby, Andrew Palmer, Edward Connell, B. Wheeler, Major O. P. Robinson, and others,—also, many prominent business men and mechanics,—form a phalanx against which the cohorts of Grant will battle in vain at the polls in November. The banner Republican county of Wisconsin (Rock) is sure for Greeley and Brown.

H.

THE GRANT MEETING AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not known by the writer hereof who your regular reporter here is, but, if you are to depend on the person who sent you the despatch from here of the 28th inst., in regard to the Grant-Wilson meeting, for campaign news from this point, your reports will have no value whatever. It would not seem as though the bitterest partisan of Grant's party could send you a more ridiculously exaggerated account of the meeting than the one you published. At no time during the evening were there 2,000 persons present, and it is safe to say fully one-third of all present were Greeley men. A resident of this State for nearly a quarter of a century, I have attended political gatherings all over its extent; but I never saw one so lacking in enthusiasm as that of last Saturday evening. Advertised for days, with one of the United States Senators and the Governor of the State as speakers, it ought to have been, and was confidently expected to be, the largest political gathering of years. Delegations from the surrounding towns were to be here; the masses were to crowd in; the people in one grand, overwhelming "gush" were to attest their sympathy for the great Gift Taker; yet, at the usual time of opening such a meeting, not only were there no delegations from abroad present, but there were not 50 people on the ground! With all due fairness, I am willing to admit I have heard Washburn make a good speech, but that of Saturday night was not the one. Of all maudlin trash for argument, it bears away the palm. A sample is found in his statement that, under Howell Cobb, the expense of collecting the revenue was several cents more per cent. of the whole amount collected than it is at the present time. A heavy argument!—as though, because there are $100 collected now where there were $10 in 1860, the per cent. expense of the whole amount collected ought to increase in proportion! We presume the learned Governor is as ashamed of such nonsense by this time as his friends, though differing in politics, were of him at the time he made it.

Poor Matt! It was hard work! Benignly smiled upon by the Chairman of the State Central Committee and Postmaster, seconded by the "veteran, white-haired" editor of the State official paper, which also publishes the United States laws "by authority,"—whose former editor-in-chief, Horace Rublee, now reposes in the Minister-President's chair in Switzerland,—whose present editor hurls bloody editorials at the "Copperhead stay-at-homes," privileged to do so by his valiant services as Paymaster during the late war,—and whose senior proprietor was one of our bravest militia Generals; supported on the left by our Assistant United States Assessor; and fondly cheered by our Post Office clerks,—he labored hard to show what a simple little transaction "our President's San Domingo scheme was." Dear me! what a sweet little affair it was! True, he forgot to mention about our naval ships taking any part in it, and several other such little facts, but, then, these were of no consequence. And so on, during his lengthy speech,—it was only a defence of the Administration. As remarked by a gentleman the day following, no greater sign of weakness could be shown than that of standing on the defensive only, without striking one single blow at his adversary.

No attempt has been made herein to give an extended account of the meeting. But the report sent you was an exaggerated account, and was, we think, deliberately made so.

The demand for THE TRIBUNE has largely increased here of late. We want it to continue to be the leading paper; and to do so, we think it must have fair reporters, in addition to its able editors and honest managers.

LIBERAL.

LIBERALISM AT WARREN, ILL.

WARREN, Ill., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some of the Grant men of our quiet town seem to be sorely offended at a letter published by you as written by a person at this place, saying Greeley men could be found on every corner. Last night there was a meeting held here for the purpose of organizing a Greeley Club. The hall was crowded, and a Club organized of 90 members. The Grant Club, a week ago, only got 61 members. How is that for Grant? Let the Radicals put that in their pipe and smoke it.

J. B. DELAND.

LIBERALISM AT CEDAR FALLS, IOWA—WHY A CERTAIN POSTMASTER WAS APPOINTED.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have organized a Greeley and Brown Club of over 100 members in two days. You cannot find a man in the city who will bet that Grant will carry Black Hawk County, the Republican stronghold, in November.

There is great excitement in the city at present over a letter which appears in the Dubuque Herald of the 30th, charging Grant with appointing our Postmaster, Mr. Morrison, to get an old debt standing between them. It appears that our Postmaster, at one time, was connected with U. S. Grant in the leather trade; that the firm quit, and Mr. Morrison was indebted to Grant $1,800. After Grant's election, he saw the opportunity of getting it, and appointed him Postmaster of our city, against the wish of its citizens, and the protest of the Member of Congress from this district. This last part cannot be denied, as the Republicans of this city will bear witness. Mr. Morrison was always a Democrat. This he does not deny, and he admits that he had no claims to the office. But Grant appointed him for some object, and here it is,—this $1,800.

F.

LIBERALISM AT JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, Mich., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Germans of this place are up and doing. They have canvassed this place, and organized a Greeley Club. They have 109 names; 35 of them voted for Grant four years ago. This county gave Grant, in 1868, 400 majority. It will give Greeley 400 this year.

S. H. M.

A DISCUSSION DESIRED.

DANBY, DuPage Co., Ill., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Hearing that Judge Parks and the Hon. Charles Metzer, of Aurora, Ill., have volunteered their services to talk for Grant and his party during the campaign, the citizens of DuPage County would be glad to say to them, through the columns of your paper, that they would be happy to have either of them discuss the live issues of the day, under an appointment for a meeting, during the month of September, at any of the beautiful groves about Danby, the centre of the county, with the understanding that half the time is to be occupied by speakers who may be present, favoring Horace Greeley and the Reform party. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Messrs. Parks and Metzer by Charles Cooper, of the Greeley Club, or G. M. H. Wagner, of the Grant Club, at Danby, DuPage County, Ill.

WHITE & MYERS.

GRANTITE EXAGGERATIONS—THE CRY OF "TRAITOR."

EL PASO, Ill., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In "Spinachan Gammon's" organ of nepotism, of 29th inst., is published an account of the Grantite demonstration at this place on the 27th inst., in which it is stated that "over 3,000 of the workingmen of Woodford County assembled to listen to a speech of Judge B. F. Parks, of Aurora, a life-long Democrat." Also: "His speech was received with the most vociferous applause from a large number of the old, true Democrats, who were present." Again: "The Grant and Wilson Club which has organized here, has a membership of nearly 500, who turned out last evening in a grand torchlight procession."

The most enthusiastic friends of the cause do not claim that there were more than 450 persons at the speaking, while the number is generally estimated at about 350. The applause heard by this honest (!) reporter was not audible to any one else present. The gentleman was probably laboring under an affection of the auricular organs, superinduced by indulging in too frequent potations of aqua esthesis. That procession of nearly 500 "Tanners" numbered, by actual count, just 88, 26 of whom were voters.

It is quite true that certain parasites on the public crib spend their time and money for Grant freely. They also use the party whip and brass collar with much dexterity. While preaching allegiance to party, they seem to forget that, two years ago, they spent their time and money freely in this district to secure the nomination for Congress of a person whose patronage they shared in controlling; but, notwithstanding their efforts, he failed to secure it. What did they do? Why supported the regular nominee, of course, says one of the faithful. Not much! Seeing that their bitter opposition would likely procure official decapitation, they left no stone unturned to effect the defeat of the Republican nominee, and elect one of the Democrats they are now so terribly maligning. And yet they have the audacity in the face of these facts to cry "Traitor," "Renegade," and "Turncoat" to those of the party who refuse to give up true Republican principles in order to advance the interests of these blood-suckers on the body politic.

VERITAS.

LIBERALISM IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republican Convention of Black Hawk County met at the Court House in Waterloo, on the 24th inst. Dr. Wasson, editor of the LaPorte Progress, was chosen Chairman, and C. F. Detalessen of Waterloo, was elected Secretary. The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Liberal State Convention, viz.: A. T. Lusch, J. Q. A. Crosby, Mr. Titcomb, Dr. Wasson, and Dr. Griffin. The Convention then marched in procession to Union Hall, to meet the Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention met at Union Hall. The Hon. A. S. Smith, Mayor of Cedar Falls, was chosen Chairman, and L. S. Nims and W. H. Colburn were elected Secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to meet a committee from the Liberal Republican Convention at the Swift House, for conference and the appointment of a committee of thirteen Democrats and Liberal Republicans for campaign purposes. The Convention then unanimously elected Colonel W. H. McClure, Colonel H. L. Swift, the Hon. J. A. Bowman, and A. H. Frank delegates to represent the county at the Democratic State Convention at Des Moines, August 1.

Mr. McCabe, Chairman of the Conference Committee, announced that the Liberal Convention were approaching the hall, and the Chairman delegated Colonel McClure to address and welcome them. The Liberal Convention entered, headed by their Chairman, Dr. Wasson, twice elected by the Republicans of this county to represent them in the Legislature, now editor of the La Porte Progress, which has hauled down Grant. Colonel McClure, in behalf of the Democratic Convention, bade them welcome. He closed his speech by saying that the Democracy of Black Hawk County, recognizing in them a spirit of true patriotism which had led them to turn their backs on power and place in the hope of Reform in the administration of public affairs, pledged to them their hearty co-operation, and, extending their hands, would stand by them as men of honor should by honorable men in a patriotic cause.

Dr. Wasson, with much emotion, replied in behalf of the Liberal Republicans, and took his seat by the side of Mayor Smith, amid the cheers of the audience.

Messrs. J. Q. A. Crosby, the Hon. Samuel E. Owens, A. R. Began, C. H. Mullarkey, Dorr Levison, and Captain Sells followed with short speeches, which aroused great enthusiasm, and the Convention adjourned.

There are over 60 Republican signatures to the call for a Greeley and Brown Club in Cedar Falls; over 100 in Waterloo; and the same report comes from all parts of the county.

The Republicans organized a Grant and Wilson Club here on Saturday evening. It seems they are losing strength. Their call, published Friday, was signed by 200 real and imaginary persons; while, counting noses, there were only 77 present at their meeting—a loss of 123 in 24 hours. We think this loss can be accounted for, to quite an extent, by the presence here, on Friday and Saturday, of one Major (?) Phelps, an agent for the morning paper in Chicago that parts its name in the middle. We might draw it mild and say the Major was slightly extravagant in his expressions; but the fact is, he was detected in so many lapses from truth that his own party lost faith in him and became disgusted. He even attempted to make the people here believe that J. Y. Scammon was an honest man! The Major (?) was not successful in obtaining subscribers here for the Half-Seas Over. The Grant Republicans read the Chicago Journal and Chicago Times, the Times having entirely lost its circulation here among Democrats.

N.

The Brickwork of the New Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Believing that your journal, with its very extensive circulation, is the proper medium for reforming abuses and correcting mistakes, I am led to address you on the very important subject of the new brickwork now being erected in Chicago, in resurrection.

I have but lately arrived from the great city of brick and mortar, London, England, where I carried on the business of a builder; and, on passing through the area of the Burnt District, I could not help regretting that the brickwork, as now being run up with such great haste, is by far the worst description of workmanship I have ever seen. Such work as that composing the immense walls of many of our stores and warehouses would never be passed by any architect or surveyor in England.

I do not know whether the architects, builders and bricklayers of the city know or are acquainted with what good brickwork consists.

If they do not, I will tell them. The only two kinds of sound and substantial work are the English and the Flemish bond. The English bond is by far the strongest. In the first course, all the bricks are laid as stretchers, or long-ways of the wall; and the next course, they are laid as headers or cross-ways of the wall,—so that every brick overlaps and bond or ties, the adjoining brick, and thus the whole becomes incorporated as one solid mass. The face work of houses in England is generally done in Flemish bond, where, in each course, the bricks are all laid alternately as headers and stretchers.

All the finest works in England, including the gigantic railroad and sewer works, are done in the old English bonds,—none other being allowed by the engineers and architects.

But, with the new Chicago work, it is very different. You see a lofty and apparently solid wall, two feet in thickness at the base, and, at first glance, imagine that it is substantial and strong; but, on further examination, you will find that, instead of being a solidly-bonded wall, it is only six different four-inch walls stuck together edgeways with mortar, and no bond or tie, perhaps, for five feet up the wall. This is a serious defect; and, should another fire break out in one of the new structures, as it assuredly will some, time or other, you will find that the brickwork will simply peel off four inches at a time, and thus bring down the whole building, and probably the adjoining property with it.

Instead of the bricklayers working only one side of a wall at once, they should be made to do both at the same time, and build over the whole thickness of the wall, and thus obviate the danger of building up separate four-inch walls. Almost invariably, in London, when a fire happens, the brickwork remains after the fire almost as strong as before; whilst here, by what I can see of the remains of your fire, all came down together,—thus enlarging and spreading the area of the conflagration.

This question of properly bonding or tying the new brick work is one of the utmost importance,—not so much to the architect and builder, as to the public at large; and if there is a Public Officer whose duty it is to see that every proper precaution is taken to prevent a recurrence of the sad event of last year, then he, of all others, should insist upon a better system of bonding and lapping the bricks together in the New Chicago, now rising Phœnix-like from her ashes. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

H. FERGUSON.

The Constitutional Prerogatives of the President.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is it not amusing to listen to the protestations of tender regard for the maintenance of the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive branch of our Government, by the partisans and wire-pullers of General Grant? And what exceeding honesty and patriotism they claim for themselves in protesting against Mr. Greeley's acceptance of the tariff plank in the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform.

All reading and thinking men know that the Executive right of veto is not obligatory, but simply a matter of individual opinion. It is the privilege of the President, as the Executive head of the Government, to veto or not, as he pleases, any bill passed by Congress. Mr. Greeley, as is well known, has strong opinion in regard to the tariff; and, in assenting to the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, he merely asserts, in advance of his election, that he will not exercise the Executive right of veto, so as to maintain his individual opinions, in opposition to the expressed will of the people, through their representatives in Congress assembled, upon the question of the tariff.

The much disputed and disjointed question of Tariff is peculiarly a question to be settled by the people,—involving, as it does, local and personal interests, which have been too long sustained and protected in opposition to the general welfare of the country.

It is only in reference to this question of Tariff that Mr. Greeley has agreed not to exercise the Executive privilege of veto. But how has it been with General Grant? If you will refer to his letter of acceptance of his first nomination to the Presidency, you will learn that he did, in advance of his election, surrender all the prerogatives of the Executive to the Legislative branch of the Government; and well and faithfully has he kept his pledge, in reference to all laws, party measures, no matter how much they conflicted with the constitutional rights of the several States and of the people. If General Grant is to be re-elected under his said pledge, and to continue in the future as he has been in the past, a figure-head to the Legislative branch of the Government, it only remains for Congress to suspend or abolish the Federal Judiciary, and centralization, tyranny, and despotism, backed by the head of the army, will become complete.

CONSERVATIVE.

A Democrat on the Duty of the Democracy.

CARTHAGE, Ill., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democrats and Liberal Republicans are affiliating in sentiment; the old, and seemingly insurmountable, barriers of party prejudice are giving way; and those who were once alienated by the disuniting influences of sectional controversy are now preparing to co-operate harmoniously in the grand work of the ensuing Presidential campaign. Late developments substantiate the fact that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President was the wisest step which could possibly have been taken, under the existing circumstances, to secure the overthrow of the present tyrannical Administration. The opposition may endeavor to raise objections against the Liberal candidate; but their most strenuous efforts will prove altogether futile. He is a man of unquestioned ability as a statesman and politician; a man of humane disposition, of untarnished honor, and irreproachable character. His most bitter opponents will be constrained to admit this much, unless they choose despicably to abandon every semblance of veracity. While in the ranks of the Republican party, he was landed unconditionally as a man of probity, virtue, and ability. Especially was he denominated a man of sincere intentions and honest convictions. Will the opposition now have the audacity to impugn his honor or villify his character? Convinced that he left his party because of the corrupt and vitiating influences under which it had fallen, thousands of influential and honest Republicans are flocking to his standard, prepared to support him in the ensuing election.

At first, many Democrats seemed reluctant to accept the decision of the Convention which ratified the Cincinnati nominations. But they began carefully to consider the peculiar circumstances of the nation, and the exigencies which had demanded Greeley's nomination. A great political revolution was demanded by the friends of virtue and humanity, and it was beyond the power of mortal man to retard its progress. The pure and unimpeachable members of the Republican party had become sick of the loathsome scenes which daily transpired in the Capital. Places of authority had become repugnant to honest citizens, because of the fumes of vice and criminality continually issuing from their degraded precincts.

Under these circumstances, the great Liberal movement was organized; and those Democrats who fail to comprehend the magnitude of the emergency, which demands a united effort of the Progressive Republicans and Democrats in this wonderful crisis, are singularly blind to the necessities of the hour, and totally deficient in judgment. The present Administration must be overthrown, or the country will be irreparably injured. And that Democrat who remains at home at the next election virtually signs the death-warrant of liberty and truth. Another four years of such intolerable corruption will plunge this nation into the veriest sloughs of degradation. It behooves us, therefore, as citizens of this incomparable country, to exert our influence in behalf of the Liberal ticket. Grant and his partisans have pillaged the country and debauched the Government, until forbearance is almost criminal. Let us eject him, and substitute in his place a man whose very countenance bears the impress of all that is noble and good.

The Democratic party seems to realize the vast responsibility resting upon it. A mighty phalanx of united energy and determination is organizing and drilling for the exciting and momentous hours which are approaching. Let us work hand in hand for the preservation of our nation from calamities which threaten to reduce it to a state of despotism.

CHAS. J. SCOFIELD.

From Chicago to Cincinnati—The Crops—A Difference in the Way of Doing Business—Strength of the Greeley Sentiment.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I give you a few items, picked up during a hasty trip from the "Garden" to the "Queen City."

The crops are looking well. The recent heavy rains have somewhat injured the wheat and oats in the shock, throughout the Hoosier State and this part of Ohio, yet there will be an abundance saved, in fair condition, for home use, and some for export. And the corn crop promises an immense yield; in fact, greater than last year. Mother Earth is doing a lively business, and will pay a larger dividend to the farmers than the [illegible].

I am forcibly struck by the difference in the way of doing business here and in Chicago. Everything here moves slowly; no one seems to be in a hurry; and, on 'Change, a stranger cannot realize that any trading is being done; they take each other on one side, and whisper, and, I suppose, trade jack-knives.

As to politics, from what I could glean at the different stations along the road, and during my stay here, there is a deep, solid conviction, among the sober, thinking, business and workingmen of the country, that we must have a change in the Administration; that we want a statesman, not a soldier, at the helm. This conviction is growing daily among all classes, both Republicans and Democrats; and I predict that this earnest conviction, and zealous work, will produce, before the ides of November, a grand ground-swell, that will carry Honest Horace into the Presidential Chair by the most overwhelming majority ever given to any candidate for Presidential honors.

Since my arrival here, I have conversed with numerous business men, and find many who were Grant men four years ago who are now strong Greeley men. One of the strongest reasons they use is, that another four years of Grant's Administration will entirely ruin their business in the South; and I hear the same from strangers at the hotels.

S.

Burning of the House of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

From the Boston Journal, July 25.

The house of Ralph Waldo Emerson, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of Concord, was burnt early on Wednesday morning. The fire was first discovered by persons passing by, who gave the alarm. Mr. Emerson and wife were at home, and, assisted by friends and neighbours, saved nearly everything of value on the first and second stories, including Mr. Emerson's valuable library. In the attic were a large number of books and valuable manuscripts belonging to the late William Emerson, of New York, which were very badly damaged and many of them destroyed. The fire took in the attic, in a closet where there had been no fire, and it is thought must have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Mr. Emerson's residence was one known to a large circle of friends, who will readily sympathise with him in this calamity. The Fire Department of the town, which consists of two hand-engines, was early at the fire, but were of little account in saving the house, the fire seemingly burning in such a manner as to disappoint all their efforts to save the house.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 25.

The burning of Mr. Emerson's house in Concord, yesterday morning, will call forth many expressions of regret and sympathy. Many interesting associations have gathered around it, aside from the sacred attachments of those who lived in it since the sketch of it was written for the "Homes of American Authors," twenty years ago; but even then the house was in a sense historic. It was built in 1828 by Charles Coolidge, of Boston, and was bought by Mr. Emerson seven years later. Enlarged, it has been occupied by his family since that time. "If the memorabilia of the house," its accomplished historian wrote in 1853, "could find their proper Xenophon, the want of antecedent arrow-heads upon the premises would not prove very disastrous to the interest of the history. The fame of the philosopher attracts admiring friends and enthusiasts from every quarter, and the scholarly grace and urbane hospitality of the gentleman send them charmed away. Friendly foes who altogether differ from Emerson, come to break a lance with him, with all the cheerful and appreciative zeal of those who long-ed

To drink delight of battle with their peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.

It is not hazardous to say that the greatest questions of our day, and of all days, have been nowhere more amply discussed, with more poetic insight or profound conviction, than in the comely, square white house upon the edge of the Lexington turnpike."

A Pig Nine Months Under a Straw-Stack, yet Comes Out Alive.

The Ashland (O.) Times vouches for the following incredible story of a pig that had fasted for nine months:

"The hog belongs to David Hughs, living four miles southwest of Olivesburg, on the road leading to Mansfield. Mr Hughs missed the hog, as near as he can recollect, about the 12th or 20th of last October. It was in good order at that time, and would weigh in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds. There was an old straw stack near the barn, under which the hogs were in the habit of going, and it is supposed that this one, born to fame, was under at the time they threshed, and hence got so completely covered up that it could not get out. The straw-stack was a very large one, and during the winter and spring Mr. Hughs permitted his cattle to run to the stack. They have gradually eaten and worked it away, and on the last of June had so far reduced it as to release the unfortunate hog. It made its appearance through a very small opening after a fast of nearly nine months, in which time it had neither food nor water. How it succeeded in retaining the vital spark we are not able to say, but must confess that it is a story almost too incredible to believe. Yet we have it on the best authority, and from men who are reliable. Our reporter says that he saw the hog, and from general appearances he would conclude that it would have to be fed about two months in order to make a good skeleton."

OUT FOR GREELEY.

Letter from Ex-United States Senator Willard Warner for Greeley.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I reply to your letter that in my judgment the election of Greeley and Brown upon the declaration of principles put forth by the Cincinnati Convention, as interpreted by Mr. Greeley, in his letter of acceptance, will result in the breaking up of the two great hostile camps, hedged about with the prejudices and passions of the past, into which the country is divided, and the acquiescence by the great body of the people in the final settlement of all the great questions of the war on the just basis of National Unity, National Faith, and Equal Rights and Justice to all men, and that the certain sequence will be National power and fraternity.

Besides these results, the resolutions of the Convention, the animating spirit of the movement, answering to the urgent demand of the people for a higher virtue in political life, together with the known integrity, ability, and will of Mr. Greeley, give the sure guarantee of much needed reform in the civil administration of the National Government, and of the coming of the time when considerations of the public service, and of personal fitness, shall govern the choice of public servants, and when citizens shall cease to be proscribed by Government or communities for political opinions honestly entertained.

When the late Confederates and slave-owners come forth from their partisan intrenchments, and offer me and their late slaves peace on these just terms, only asking that it be understood that "equal rights to all men" shall mean not only the same rights and privileges to colored as to white men, but the same rights and privileges to white as to colored men, inclination and duty both incline me to consideration. But when, as a guarantee of their good faith, they proffer to make one of the oldest, ablest, and truest champions of these principles the trustee for their faithful enforcement, my judgment and conscience compel my hearty acceptance.

The late slave will accept, too, when he shall intelligently understand the situation, and see in this movement the end of all organized opposition to his rights, and the dawning of the day when he shall cease to be handicapped in the race for life, because of his color, and wherein his advancement shall be proportioned to his deserts.

These great results of peace and fraternity, on the basis of national unity and equal rights, can now, in my judgment, be better secured through the agency of a Chief Magistrate devoted to their accomplishment, and chosen independently of either of the great political parties into which the country is divided, and through a Republican movement, originating with the people, the success of which will involve the least possible sacrifice of pride, and no more partisan rejoicings.

When the late opponents of the Union and equal rights authoritatively declare their willingness to support such a candidate as Horace Greeley, on such a basis as the Cincinnati Resolutions and his letter of acceptance, I shall not stop to quarrel with them about the place where, or the men by whom, the candidates and principles were put forth, any more than General Grant inquired of Gen. Lee, by what road he came to Appomattox; but only noticing that they propose peace on just terms, I shall accept the proffered olive branch in the same generous spirit in which it is presented.

I am the more willing to do this, when, as between the Republican candidates, they choose the oldest and truest Republican of the two, whose antecedents give the surest guarantee of fidelity to Republican principles, whose views upon the great questions of human rights, national peace, and political economy, most nearly accord with my own, and whose personal character makes him most fit to be honored by the people.

With the disposition manifested by some men of both parties, in all sections of the country, to fan into new life and heat the fast dying embers of a civil war, in which they, as a class, took but little part, and to fight the coming campaign on dead issues, and to win merely partisan triumphs at the expense of sacrificing the real success of principles and the pacification of the country, I have no sympathy, but on the contrary, my desire, since the close of the war, has been, that the people of the South should be won to national fraternity through a generous policy of universal amnesty, and aid to their material interests. That they are not insensible to such a policy, their hearty support of Mr. Greeley clearly indicates.

In the first year of my manhood, I gave nearly half of my little patrimony to make free a slave inherited by me. If my last act shall be to help reconcile the late masters and slaves to each other, and to aid in establishing them in relations of peace and amity on the basis of the same rights to each, I shall be content, and feel myself amply rewarded for twenty-five years' labor and sacrifice to that end.

When, too, as a soldier of the Union, I can peacefully shake hands with my late Confederate opponent over a Union founded on equal rights, and cemented by good will, I shall feel that "the War for the Union" has borne its perfect fruit, and that, dismissing the differences and animosities of the past, we may together address ourselves to the living issues of the day, the great questions pressing upon us, such as the rights and interests of labor and capital; education of the masses, particularly at the South; minority representation, and general reform in civil administration.

I recognize in Horace Greeley a truly representative American,—a genuine and outgrowth of American life and institutions as was Abraham Lincoln, and with all his honesty and sincerity. I came from the farm and the plow, and I find in Mr. Greeley the true candidate of the worker, who was once very poor, always laborious, honest, and pure, and now enjoying the fruits of honest, hard work, and with a world wide fame, based on genuine ability and virtue. It will be something to have again a President to whom parents can point their sons as an example of success, character, and conduct fit for them to imitate.

It will be well for the country if the true spirit of the reform movement shall be found controlling in local as well as National affairs, and if the result shall be the eradication of Tweedism and Cameronism from American politics, and the setting up by the people of higher standards of integrity and purity in public life.

"Let us have Peace," was the rallying-cry of the Republicans in the last Presidential contest. The expressive watchwords of a majority of the people of both sections of the country, in this campaign, will be, "We will have Peace and Reform," and by this sign the Liberals will conquer. Yours truly,

WILLARD WARNER.

MOBILE, Ala., July 10, 1872.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

How the Sappho Outstripped All the Vessels Entered for the Contest.

Havre (July 13) Correspondence of the London Standard.

It was in anticipation of a most interesting match that I started for Havre on Wednesday night to take part in the International Race, which had been fixed for the next day. The entries included the Guinevere, fastest and largest of English racing yachts; the Livonia, fresh from recent alteration, and with increased sail power; and last, but not least, the Kriemhilda, Count Batthyany's latest addition to our racing fleet, which, with so brief an existence, has already been able to make a name for herself. The most noticeable feature in this regatta, and one which made it especially interesting, was the presence of the American schooner Sappho, Mr. Douglas, her owner, having entered especially in order to sail against the Guinevere, which, from her size and speedy qualities, may fairly be considered the queen of English racing vessels. It may, therefore, be readily conceived how disappointed we all were not to find her lying at anchor in the bay when we steamed in at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. The owner of the Sappho had gone to some considerable expense and trouble to prepare his vessel for this encounter, and there is no conceivable reason why Mr. Thellusson should not have brought his vessel to the post unless it was from the fear of being beaten by the American. The Guinevere is a professed racer, and her owner has an exceedingly good opinion of her qualities, which he does not hesitate to avow. The yachting fraternity assembled at Havre were, therefore, immensely disgusted that she did not keep her engagement, and come over to try conclusions with the big Yankee.

At 1 o'clock, with much gesticulation and a deal of shouting by those on board, the tug-boat commenced to tow the vessels into their stations, and by half-past 3 we were all prepared to start. The Sappho, with her racing flag forward, and the stars and stripes flaunting out at her peak, had taken up her station, but just five minutes before the signal to start was made hauled down her racing flag, and stood in toward the harbor. It is needless to say that the Societe des Regattes were anything but pleased at this change of mind on the part of Mr. Douglas at the last moment. At the time we were all disappointed, but the exhibition she made of us all a little later led us to congratulate ourselves that she had thus thrown £100 away, or rather made it a present to another vessel. It was nearly 4 o'clock before we hove up our anchors and stood away with a nice topsail breeze two or three points free, for our destination, a mark boat anchored five miles off Saint Vaast la Hogue, some 51 miles distant as the crow flies. The Iona got the best of the start, and reached away in grand style, the Livonia taking a longer time to get under way, followed soon after; the Kriemhilda, having the leeward station, being aim at the last. The Minotaur, formerly the Extravaganza, with a large spread of canvas for her size, did remarkably well, and was sailed throughout in the most plucky and determined manner. As we left the land the wind came further aft, and spinnakers and squaresails were hoisted. The leading vessels were the Livonia, to windward, Iona next, and Kriemhilda to leeward; these three making a neck-and-neck race of it for twenty miles or more, the schooner having somewhat the best of it, as she naturally should under the circumstances. Some time after starting, the Sappho was descried coming out after us under a cloud of canvas, her balloon staysail alone containing as much as an ordinary vessel's staysail and jib together. Throwing the water very cleanly off her bows and sides, she came tearing along, ran through the lee of the Kriemhilda, and although the latter was reaching very fast, she passed her as if she had been at anchor. Luffing in across the cutter's bows, she sped away after the Livonia, now some distance ahead and to windward, and disposed of her in equally as easy a manner. She then hauled her wind up across the Livonia's bows, and returned to Havre, apparently quite satisfied at thus demonstrating that, had she chosen to start, the other vessels might, as far as their chance was concerned, have lowered their sails down and brought up. It was the most wonderful sight I ever saw, but it must remembered that this was the Sappho's best point of sailing, and there is probably no vessel in the world that can approach her off the wind, though I believe there are several English yachts that could make as great an exhibition of her close-hauled.

THE DEATH OF THE SWAMP ANGEL.

Particulars of the Killing of Tom Lowrey, the North Carolina Outlaw—A Brother's Foul Murder Avenged.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 23.

We have received from various sources the following additional particulars of the killing of the outlaw, Tom Lowrey, on Saturday last:

On Thursday night last, Mr. A. S. Whishart, brother of the late Colonel F. M. Wishart, who was so foully murdered by the outlaws three months ago, having called to his assistance a few resolute and daring young men, set out for Scuffletown to look after the outlaws, and, if possible, to avenge the death of his gallant and lamented brother. Proceeding to the neighborhood of the outlaws, the gallant little band secreted themselves along the roads usually travelled by them in their walks about the country, and waited patiently for an opportunity to put their design in execution. Nothing was seen, however, of any of the gang, which now consists of three members, Stephen and Tom Lowrey, and Andrew Strong, until Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, when Tom Lowrey appeared in sight on his way to Union Chapel, where the candidates were to meet and address the people on that day.

Tom was armed with a rifle and three repeaters, and walked leisurely along, unsuspecting of danger, until at a point opposite where the young men were concealed, he noticed the tracks they had made in crossing the road. He now seemed suddenly alarmed, and commenced cursing bitterly, when suddenly the little band instantly discharged their pieces. Each of the four shots took effect, and uttering a yell of terror and pain, the outlaw plunged into the swamp and ran about fifty yards, when he fell down dead. Seizing the body, they carried it upon their shoulders to the public road, a distance of half a mile, where they pressed a passing wagon, and thus carried the dead body to Lumberton, where it was delivered to the Sheriff.

On Lowrey's body were found the arms alluded to above, and a gold watch, the property of John McNair. As the young men approached him when he fell in the swamp, he made an attempt to draw his pistol on them, but was too weak. One hand was clenched firmly about his gun (a Spencer rifle), so much so that it was with difficulty that the fingers could be unclasped. At the time the young men fired on him he was walking leisurely along the road in company with a white man by the name of Prevatt, who came very near being shot as the young men fired on the outlaw.

The body was fully identified as that of Tom Lowrey, and was delivered to his wife on Sunday morning by Sheriff McMillan, who had sent for her to come and get it. It was interred by his friends at 2 o'clock the same day, somewhere in the classic precincts of Scuffletown. The same day Sheriff McMillan paid the reward offered by the county, $1,000, to the young men, and it is to be hoped the State will act as promptly in paying over the $5,000 offered last winter in the Governor's proclamation.

The names of the young men engaged in this gallant affair are: A. S. Whishart, Robert E. Whishart, James McKay, James Campbell. They have certainly rendered a great service to the people of Robeson County.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Professor Alvord, of Freeport, is to be the Superintendent of Cairo schools.

—Princeton has a sensation in the elopement of a rich farmer's daughter, named Belle Coddington, with a poor Swede carpenter, named Peter Ostrom.

—The Pana shops of the Springfield & Southwestern Railroad, have recently furnished that line with the first lot of freight cars.

WISCONSIN.

There are 1,100 acres of flax in St. Croix County, estimated at 15 bushels of seed per acre.

—The telegraph wire will soon reach Ashland, on the shore of Lake Superior.

—A small needle was extracted from the arm of a little child of Mr Newman's, of Trompealeau, last week. No telling how long the needle had been there. It was discovered by the child's crying whenever she was taken up.

—The Green Bay papers are making it lively for each other on the question which is most responsible for foisting a swindling "Gift Enterprise" upon the people. It appears that the "Opera House Lottery," like most of the gift enterprises, was a gross swindle.

IOWA.

Kiefer, Postmaster at Wilton, has gone to see his uncle. He takes $8,000.

—Republican Conventions at Charles City have nominated District Judge Ruddick, of Bremer County, and Circuit Judge Reininger, of Floyd County, for re-election.

MINNESOTA.

The storm of last Monday, though severe, did not greatly damage the crops.

—Paul Hauser, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has purchased of Mr. John Holland the brewery at St. Paul, formerly owned by Drewry & Greig, for the sum of $26,750.

MICHIGAN.

The steam fleet of Lake Superior numbers 31 vessels against 14 two years ago.

—Moreau S. Crosby, of Grand Rapids, is the Republican nominee for State Senator.

—C. P. Hooker, of Chesterfield, Macomb County, has just sold 5,000 pounds of wool of his own shearing, taken from 1,000 sheep, for $5,000. This is probably the largest single clip in the State.

—A sharp liquor-seller in the vicinity of Hubbardston collects his whiskey debts from the smaller dealers whom he supplies, and who are sometimes slow pay, by employing an Indian to buy a drink of them, and then threatening to prosecute them for selling liquor to Indians. They "come down."

INDIANA.

James A. Wolfe, son of Simeon K. Wolfe, Democratic candidate for Congress, was drowned Monday evening, while bathing in the Ohio River at New Albany.

MISSOURI.

The trade in steamboats at St. Louis, continues lively. The J. H. Johnson was sold by the Keokuk Packet Company, the other day, to Cooper & Berlin, of Memphis, for $25,000. She cost $60,000 in 1863. The Davidsons and Abe Hutchinson have sold the John Kyle to the John Kyle Steamboat Company for $50,000. The Lady Pike was sold for $3,500, last Friday, to Sheehan & Loler.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 9d@11s 1d; white, 11s 9d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 45s. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—2 p. m.—Lard, 37s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 1—Consols 92¾. Bonds of '62 91½; do '65, 92⅝; do '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 90. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £311,000.

PARIS, Aug. 1—Rentes, 55 f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 1, evening—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans 9⅞d. Sales, 8,000 bales, speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s 6d. Beef, 62s. Lard, 37s. Cheese, 56s 9d. Turpentine, 37s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,258, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,460, against 4,199 the same time last week. Market slow, buyers and sellers standing apart about ¼c. Very little stock offering, most of the receipts in the yards being through consignments. There was quite a trade in Texans to-day; about 500 head being disposed of. Sales of 18 Ohio, mixed, av 1,026 lbs, at $4.50; 80 Ohio steers, av 1,030 to 1,283 lbs, at $6.00@6.50; 18 State steers, av 1,111, at $5.68; 15 Illinois, av 1,115, at $6.40; 20 Texans, av 929 to 1,326, at $4.12½@5.37½.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 1,600, making the total for the week thus far 7,800, against 9,400 the same time last week. Market a fraction off for Canada stock. Western, slightly improved. Canada lambs, $7.75@8.75; Western sheep $4.50@6.00, according to quality. Good sheep will readily bring the outside quotations, but few extra lots on the market. Supply poor in flesh. Sales, 1,135 Canada lambs, 60 to 64 at $8.37½@8.75; 337 Canada sheep, 80 to 113, at $5.00@5.50; 1,160 Ohio sheep, 70 to 95, at $4.62½@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,100, making the supply for the week thus far 3,800, against 11,300 the same time last week. Market bare of all stock, save one or two loads of stillers. Supply unequal to the demand, and the quality of the receipts poor. One drove of poor Ohio sold to-day at $5.00. Prices nominally $4.50@5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—BEEVES—Yesterday and to-day 3,200, making 7,800 since Saturday, against 8,100 the same time last week. Than Texans slow and no better, or $8.95. Common Western, 11@11½c; good, 12½c, with prime at 13@13½c. Fat cattle firmer than they were Monday, but not quotably higher. Six cars good 7½ cwt Illinois, sold at 12¼@13½c, all weighed 57@58 lbs per cwt; 7 cars Kentucky, 7¼ cwt, 12½@13c. 4 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, $91; 5 cars green 6½ cwt Texans at 50; a car fair do, av 1,273 lbs 11¼c, 57 lbs per cwt.

SHEEP—4,400 to-day, making 13,900 this week, against 13,400 the same time last week. Sheep unchanged, at 5@7½c. Choice yearling lambs sell at 10@10½c; very few at 11c. Good Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Canada, 9¼@10c; common, 7@8½c; such culled Ohio sheep, av 73 lbs, 5¼c; car av 86 lbs, 6¼c; car prime av 88 lbs, 7c; car av 80 lbs, Kentucky lambs, 8¾c; car av 84 lbs, Pennsylvania, 10c; car av 83 lbs, Canadas, 9½c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 25 cars; since Saturday, 20,400, or 20,000 more than the same time last week. Market strong at 6¾c for dressed; for 200 lbs, 6¾c; for 160 lbs, 7c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.50; stock ers, $5.50@4.25; prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals heavy; best, $4.50@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.25; common, $4.00@4.50; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market weak; arrivals heavier; Philadelphia, $7.50@7.80; Yorkers, $5.00@6.10; prospect not good.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The tone of the market to-day was buoyant, but not so active as was anticipated from the indications of yesterday. Brown and bleached sheetings of full weights in full demand at current rates, while shirtings are neglected. Cotton drills without any special feature, and the demand very limited, which was met at full rates. Ticks and stripes presented some improvement over the past few days, and some fair transactions are reported in some favorite brands. Prints inactive, dull, and unchanged. Woollens generally dull. Fancy cassimeres without special features, and little inquiry for doeskins and coatings. Demand for flannels very moderate, but some fair sales made towards the close of the day.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug 1.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—A shade stronger; receipts, 1,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.90; common to medium extra, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.70@7.50; St. Louis, $7.20@10.75. Rye flour firm at $4.10@5.00. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat a shade firmer; export demand somewhat improved by decline in freights; receipts not reported; Northwestern spring afloat $1.49½; No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.51½@1.56½; winter red Western, $1.68@1.73½; amber Western, $1.75@1.78. Rye in limited demand, and scarcely so firm; Western afloat, 81.74. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn more active and firmer, with brisk export demand; receipts, 205,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@62c; sail do, 63@63½c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 81,000 bu; Western, 41½@43c; Ohio, 45@47c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 21@22c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio 16½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice steady at 8@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 52@52½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.50; prime mess, $12.00@12.10. Beef dull; mess, $5.00@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 6@6⅛c. Hams 11@14c. Middles steady; long clear, 7⅝@8c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8@8½c; old, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Dull at 10@35c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@12½c.

WHISKEY—More active but lower at 93½@94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Medium to low grades dull; best grades active. Wheat firmer; new red, $1.60@1.67; old, $1.80; new white, $1.85. Rye quiet at 80c. Corn dull at 61½@62c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.55. Corn dull at 57@58c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with good demand for good grades. Wheat firm, higher; amber, $1.65@1.70 for good to prime; red, $1.55@1.63. Corn quiet. Oats firm; mixed, 45c; white, 47c. Rye quiet, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, weak. Concessions would have to be made to sell. Prices are nominally unchanged. Lard dull; 8½@9c for Western.

BUTTER—In good demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 94½@95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1, $1.38; No. 2, $1.27. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 61c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with fair demand; prices unchanged. Wheat—Heavy receipts depress the market; old, $1.55; new dry, $1.48@1.50. Corn steady; 47c. Rye in fair demand and higher; old, 78@80c; new, 68@76. Oats—steady; old at 31@35c; new at 27@28c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; city, $13.50@14.00; regular, $13.00. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 5¼c spot; 5c buyer August; sides, 7¼c; clear rib, 7½c spot; sales buyer August; clear sides, 8c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; 6¼c, 8½c@9½c, held higher to come out of smoke next week.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.70@5.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—TOBACCO—Very firm; sales, 44 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork, $13.25@13.50. Bacon, shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 9½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8¼c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, tcs, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, old firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.75; new easier; medium to choice, $1.62@1.78. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats in fair demand and firm for old; held at 32c, without buyers; new dull and unsettled at 27@30c on track. Rye firm; No. 2, 60c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c for wooden-bound.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally lower; offered at $13.25, without buyers. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear sides, 9@9½c. Lard quiet.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.88; amber Michigan, $1.67; old, $1.80@1.81; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.55@1.56; No 1 red, $1.63; No. 2, $1.60. Corn dull; high mixed 48@48½c; Michigan, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 32½c; old 36c; No. 2, 33½@33½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 970 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 225 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra old, $1.95; new, $1.73; No. 1 old, $1.74; new, $1.67; amber, $1.68; old, $1.60. Corn steady at 53c. Oats firm at 41c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red, $1.58. Corn steady; low mixed, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; in good demand at unchanged prices.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug 1.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; supers, $5.00@5.25; choice family, $7.75@8.25.

PROVISIONS—Strong and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, August 1.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 20,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.38; red winter, $1.60c. Corn active; sales 73,000 bu No. 2 Western at 52c; high mixed 53c. Oats dull; sales 3,600 bu Toledo at 38c; No. 2 Western 36@36½c. Freights unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—PASSED UP—Props China, Idaho, Ira Owen, Chicago; bark Sardinia; schrs Theodore Perry, Fly, Danforth, Golden Rule, Czar, Bahama, White Cloud, Ann Grover.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Mayflower; schrs H. P. Murray, Idaho, Jamaica, John Gross, J. F. Card, Minch, Eveline Bates.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug 1.—PASSED UP—Prop City of Detroit; barks City of Milwaukee, Lotus; schrs Newsboy, Gold Hunter, H. J. Webb, Harvest Queen, W. B. Allen, Wm. Shupe.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Tempest; schrs Chas. H. Hackley, Nevada, Amoskeag, Corsair, C. Crawford.

WIND—West.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug 1.—RIVER: Arrived—Propeller Whale, from Henry, with barge Friendship and canal boat Messenger, all loaded with corn for Chicago; canal boat Polar Star, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL: Passed in—Propeller Whale, barge Friendship, and canal boats Messenger and Polar Star, all with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Gold Hunter, light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Curing Versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness, without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentient and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

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Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville.

The session commences on October 1. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John McGilvray, Alexander Morse, James Dunbar, George Wilson, and William McGilvray, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, doing business under the firm, name and style of McGilvray, McRae & Co., was on the 25th day of July, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. Morse, Wilson and Dunbar are authorized to collect all demands of the late firm of McGilvray, McRae & Co. ALEX. MORSE, JAMES DUNBAR, JOHN McGILVRAY, GEORGE WILSON, WILLIAM McGILVRAY. Chicago, Aug. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Goodenow, Binds & Bell is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Sylvester Goodenow and Irvin P. Binds continuing, under the firm name of Goodenow & Binds, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm. S. GOODENOW, I. P. BINDS, R. L. BELL. Chicago, July 31, 1872.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.
SUMMER MEETING, 1872.
$15,000 IN PREMIUMS!
Four Days' Trotting—August 28, 29, 30 & 31.

FIRST DAY.
No. 1—Purse $1,500.
For horses that never trotted better than 3 minutes. $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth.
No. 2—Purse, $2,500.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $1,250 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third, $250 to fourth. Bashaw, Jr., eligible to this purse.
No. 3—Running—$800.
Seven-eighths of a mile, three in five; $400 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

SECOND DAY.
No. 4—Purse, $1,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:45; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.
No. 5—Purse, $1,500.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.
No. 6—Running—$600.
Seven-eighths of a mile; single dash; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

THIRD DAY.
No. 7—Purse, $1,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.
No. 8—Purse, $2,000.
For horses that have never trotted better than 2:26; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

FOURTH DAY.
No. 9—Purse $3,500.
Free to all; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second; $500 to third.
No. 10—Running—$600.
Seven-eighths of a mile and repeat; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, and to accompany nomination, and will close at Transit House at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday, August 24, 1872. All entries to be addressed to W. T. WIGHTMAN, Secretary, at the Transit House, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. W. T. WIGHTMAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Second Week and Triumphant Success of the World Renowned
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
In an entire new bill. First week of Hooley's great original burlesque on the
BLACK CROOK,
Introducing the Peruvian Ballet Troupe in their beautiful dances and classic poses. Mulligan, Rice, Hughes and White in new acts. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In consequence of the great demand for HAMLET and WILD OATS from the personal friends of MR. EDWIN ADAMS, he has consented to withdraw ENOCH ARDEN in the height of its popular success.
Wednesday and Thursday Nights and Wednesday Matinee, last representations of ENOCH ARDEN.
Friday, Benefit of Edwin Adams—HAMLET.
Saturday Matinee—WILD OATS.
Saturday Night—WILD OATS, and GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
Tony Pastor's Troupe,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Saturday evening, Grand Testimonial Benefit tendered to Tony Pastor by the citizens of Chicago. A host of volunteers. Come early and secure your seats. Saturday afternoon, last Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
ATTRACTION PAR EXCELLENCE!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, AUGUST 5.
CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS!
Comprising the Most Wonderful Artists and Finest Stud of Dancing Horses ever Presented to the Public!
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EXCURSION.
GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TRIP TO LAKE SUPERIOR!
The new and magnificent low-pressure STEAMER PEERLESS, Captain George P. McKay, will leave Monday Evening, Aug 5th, at 8 P. M.
On a pleasure excursion trip to DULUTH AND RETURN, visiting Fort William and the Great Silver Region on the North Shore, and all points of interest on the South Shore.
For passage and further information apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 244 East Washington-st., Central Block.

AUCTION SALES.
BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
A very large and rich assortment of
Household Furniture, &c.,
Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, Side Boards, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Black Walnut Meat Safes, Wardrobes, Hall Trees, Rockers, Chairs, Show Cases, 25 crates of W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware, 140 pkgs Glassware assorted, 150 French and German Plate Mirrors, 4,000 yds Wool Carpets, 500 Oak Dining Chairs, 100 sets of Table Cutlery and Plated Ware of every description. The entire furniture of two first-class dwellings from South Side. Also, an elegant rose four round corner Piano, carved legs. On Saturday, August 3, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
THIS MORNING,
At 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our rooms, large quantities of
FURNITURE,
Both New and Second-Hand,
Including everything that is usually kept in a furniture establishment. We are manufacturers' agents, and we do and will retail new furniture at their prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality. We have now established an upholstering department, and get up work to order. We wholesale and retail, and by auction every Friday at 10 o'clock.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Plated Ware, Buggies, Harness, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY MORNING, August 3, at 9 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

LECTURE.
FREE LECTURE.
Mechanics and Workingmen Attention!
MR. R. F. TREVELLICK,
President of the National Labor Union, will address Mechanics and Workingmen of Chicago on a subject of vital interest to all, on Friday evening, August 2, 1872, at Turner Hall, West Twelfth-st., between Halsted and Union. Come one, come all. Ladies are particularly invited to attend.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE OF SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381 and 382, in Vol 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate herein fully described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully set forth in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the principal of [illegible] notes in said deed of trust described, for $3,000 each, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, which after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 24 day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 14, Town 13, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 8, containing 640 acres, all of which [illegible] the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible], together, [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust and their heirs and assigns, to be sold. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and are operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others. July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

FLOUR.
FLOUR
AT RETAIL
A SPECIALTY!
Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.
Best White Winter—none better in this market ... $10.50
Choice White Winter—a good, honest Family Flour ... 9.50
Best Spring—warranted the best ... 8.00
These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.
ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
To Travellers.
GUIDE-BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. 25 cents.
APPLETONS' NORTHERN AND EASTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.
APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. Maps and 120 Engravings. 750 pages. French morocco, $6.00.
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. 50 Engravings in the highest style of art. 50 cents.
SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain. By Henry Winthrop Sargent. Limp cloth. $1.00.
Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.
AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.
Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed N[uts].

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 46 State st, and 51 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD
400 HALF-ACRE LOTS.
Ten Annual Payments, 6 per cent interest.
We offer this beautifully diversified, rolling prairie and grove land at an average rate of $250 for the usual 25 foot lot. A half acre equals 5 ordinary lots, and the payments can be made in ten annual instalments, with 6 per cent interest.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.
Is 16 feet higher than the city; has 1½ miles railroad front; trains at all hours, has Halsted, Union, Morgan, and Clinton sts. and Vincennes av running through it and the improvements now commenced and going on will greatly advance it. Elegant homes can be had here without laying out a fortune—to buy a lot. If desired, we are prepared to offer ten years' time at 6 per cent.
SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. China ... July 31; Russia ... August 7; Cuba ... August 14. From New York. Calabria ... August [illegible]; Abyssinia ... August [illegible]; Batavia ... August [illegible].
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 2 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.
INSURANCE.
Highest price paid in cash for claims against GREAT WESTERN, KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, MERCHANTS', CHICAGO FIRE, GERMANIA, MUTUAL SECURITY, EQUITABLE, COMMERCIAL.
By A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remainder of July. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

FLAG STAFFS,
Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the North End of Wells-st. Bridge.
Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 205 South Water-st. will have prompt attention. Also, Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, all sizes, from 12 feet down, constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE, PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 23, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office by Wm. Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 2 o'clock m., on the sixth (6) day of August 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois, about six (6) miles above Hannibal, through Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about eight (8) miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty one (51) miles.
Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment. Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.
The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 8, 1872, and contractors will specify in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.
The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.
Detailed specifications and further information may be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, Secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., to C. P. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo., or to CONTRELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.
WM. DUSTIN, JOHN G. WHEELOCK, GEO. W. JONES, Levee Commissioners.

...OUR ...ETAIL ...CIALTY!

...rt of the city, in quanti... ...charge for cartage. Qual... ...ctory.

...E LIST.

...$10.50 ...$ 50 ...$ 00

...very low considering ...rders by post, from city ...ceive prompt attention. ...ry sending orders with ...rely upon faithful ser... ...of Flour is not entirely ...be returned at our ex...

...AL MILLS, ...-st Bridge. ...OLE & CO., Proprietors.

...BLICATIONS. ...ravellers.

...-BOOKS, ...LISHED BY ...ETON & CO., ...ROADWAY, N.Y.

...LWAY GUIDE. 25 cents. ...THERN AND EASTERN ...F TRAVEL. $2 00 ...STERN HAND-BOOK OF ...THERN HAND-BOOK OF ...OPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. ...STRATED. 30 Engravings ...

...NAILS, &c. ...RICAN ...NUT WORKS. ...DAYTON, ...st, Cincinnati, O. ...Bolts, ...Bolts, ...Bolts, ...hine Bolts, ...Screws, ...Washers, ...Hot Pressed N...

...TACLES. ...ANNOT BUY IT! ...is Priceless!! ...Spectacles will Preserve It.

...L ESTATE. ...ENGLEWOOD ...F-ACRE LOTS. ...ments, 6 per cent interest. ...ENGLEWOOD.

...STEAMSHIPS ...MAIL LINE ...OSTON, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. ...Calabria ...August 2 ...Abyssinia ...August 8 ...Batavia ...August 17 ...P. H. DU VERNET, ...

...NANCIAL ...RANCE. ...CAGO FIRE, ...GERMANIA, ...MUTUAL SECURITY, EQUITABLE, COMMERCIAL, ...A. C. GREENEBAUM, ...

...Floor Tiles. ...F. A. DOOLITTLE. ...STAFFS, ...Wells-st. Bridge. ...

...POSALS ...CONTRACTORS. ...JOHN G. WHEELOCK, ...O. W. JONES, Levee Commissioners.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The local money market was again very quiet to-day, and surprisingly so for the first of the month, when large sums of money usually change hands in payment for produce delivered on the option of seller the month. The total clearings of the day were but a little over $3,000,000, which barely exceeds the average of the preceding week. Deliveries were somewhat larger in the afternoon, but not liberal.

A little more demand is noted for money on the part of the mercantile class, but prime business paper is still scarce, in proportion to the volume of money available for loans. Rates of interest are unchanged: 10 per cent per annum on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call loans. There is no increase in the very light demand for money from the interior, and receipts of all kinds of produce are falling off, except corn and hogs.

Eastern exchange was a shade firmer to-day, some of the banks quoting it as decidedly scarce. One sale was made at 25c per $1,000 premium, and that was freely bid for more, but not accepted. Rates between banks may be quoted at 25a50c per $1,000 premium; counter sales at 1-10 discount to par buying, and selling at 1-10a1-4 of 1 per cent premium.

We note that some of our banks, the offices of which have been moved back to their old locations, or near them, in the burnt district, still keep up their branch offices in another part of the city. The establishment of a branch office after the fire, though in contravention of the law, was recognized as so much of a necessity and convenience that no one thought of protesting against it, but the understanding was that the branch would be discontinued so soon as the channels of trade were reopened in the district devastated by the fire of October last.

"The Treasury Department will this month purchase, on the first and third Wednesdays, $2,000,000 of bonds, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays $1,000,000, making $6,000,000 in all, and to sell on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold, and on the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000, making $7,000,000 in all.

"Great competition exists in view of the large current shipments of specie among the different steamship lines to control that business. This has resulted in a decline in the cost of transportation, which is now 3 32 a1-8 delivered inside the Bank of England, as against 1 8 to Liverpool and 1-8 land carriage a year ago. Insurance has also declined; hence the large business in cable transfers, against which specie may be shipped at a profit."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117½	118
5-20s of '62	116	116
5-20s of '64	116	116½
5-20s of '65	116¼	116½
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	115¼	116
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	115½	116
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115¼	116
10-40s	113½	114
United States 5s (new issue)	113½	114
United States currency 6s	113½	113½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par 1-10prem	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@110½	
Gold Exchange	115¼@115½	
Gold and Gold Coupons	115	115½
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103@104	
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	98	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175@180	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Money firmer at 4@5. Sterling very weak at 9¼@9½, with sales of borrowed bills low at 9c. Gold active; opened at 115¼, advanced to 115¼, fell to 115½, and closed strong at 115½@115½. Loans 1@3 for carrying. Treasury sold ½million at 115 38-100@115 39-100. Clearings, $38,000,000. The receipts of the Custom House were upwards of $2,250,000, the largest ever known in one day. Treasury disbursements, $467,000. Governments firm at ⅛ advance, except currency sixes, which were heavy. State bonds dull. Stocks opened heavy and a trifle lower. Erie very weak; opened at 49¼ a decline of 1½ from last night, and fell an additional one per cent during the day, closing at 47¼, with some large English holders as free sellers. The rest of the market was very dull, featureless, and declining, with a better feeling and steadiness in the afternoon.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118	Coups, '67	116
Coups, '62	116½	Coups, '68	115¾
Coups, '64	116½	10-40's	113¼
Coups, '65	116½	Currency 6s	114
Coups, '65 (new)	116¼	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	73¼	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	96	St. Paul	55½
W. U. Tel	75	St. Paul preferred	75
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	76
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88¼	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U. Express	73	[illegible]	
U. S. Ex	83	Terre Haute prefd.	49
Pacific Mail	76¼	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	97¼	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. C. scrip		O. & M.	
Erie	48¼	C. C. & C.	90¼
Erie preferred	73½	C. B. & Q.	131
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	92
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	36½
Michigan Central	116¼	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	37¼
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	89¼
N. W. preferred		Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	113¼	Del. Lack & West'n	104
New Jersey Central	108	B. H. & Erie	7½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, August 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

Elk Grove st, bet Bloomingdale Road and West Clybourn av, west front, 24x125 ft, dated July 12; consideration, $500.

Winchester av, 192 ft north of Polk st, east front, 48x114¼ ft, dated July 3; consideration, $3,000.

The premises No 472 West Chicago av, dated July 20; consideration, $1,000.

McReynolds st, bet Ridgeville Road and Wood st, north front, 24 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $650.

Lot 80, in Block 53, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 31; consideration, $650.

Lot 9 of Lot 1, in Block 45, of w ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $1,800.

North Reuben st, n of and near Bauwens st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $1,500.

Wabash av, s of and near Peck court, e f, 27 2-12 x165¼ ft, dated July 30; consideration, $31,000.

Lot 2 of Scott & Gage's Lots 37 to 40, in Block 60, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $9,000.

West Harrison st, s e corner of Oakley st, n f, 182 ft to Flournoy st, (except street), dated April 1; consideration, $10,500.

Emerald av, 94 feet s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $500.

Lot 70, in Cossitt's Addition, with improvements, dated July 17; consideration, $1,500.

Spring st, e of Wentworth av, n f, 40 ft to Twenty-seventh st, with all improvements, dated July 17; consideration, $8,500.

Walnut st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 80x110 ft, dated July 2; consideration, $2,000.

Half of Lot 9, in Block 5 of Hamburg, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot —, in Block 3 of Peck's s e ¼ Section 11, 39, 13, dated July 12; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 38 in Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2 in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug 1; consideration, $800.

Prairie av, n of and near Thirty-second st, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Aug 1; consideration, $2,700.

Larrabee st, near n w cor of Elm st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 13, etc., in Block 17 in Elston's Addition, dated July 19; consideration, $1,100.

Tyler st, e of and near Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 26 of Ayres' Block 2 of Ayres & Sherman's Block 18, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $900.

Lincoln av, bet Wisconsin and Centre sts, s w f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 25; consideration, $6,000.

May st, bet McMullen court and Walsh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $1,650.

Spruce st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 24; consideration, $850.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 33x130 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 21 and 22, in Crane's Block 6, in United States Bank Addition, with improvements, dated July 10; consideration, $8,000.

Same, dated July 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 23, in same, dated July 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 40, in Block 2, of Davis' Addition, with buildings, dated Aug 1; consideration, $3,225.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated July 30; consideration, $1,800.

Entire Block 8, on s e cor of Paulina and Polk sts, dated July 31; consideration, $48,000.

Wesson st, bet Elm and Hobbie sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $790.

Church st, between Wisconsin and Centre sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated August 1; consideration, $1,200.

Wabash av, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 75 ft to alley, dated July 19; consideration, $20,000.

Indiana av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 24x130 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $9,860.

Hinman st, 150 west of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126½ ft, dated July 19; consideration, $700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 8 acres of Block 14, of Laflin Smith and Dyer's n e ¼ of Sec 29, 40, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $26,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 106 to 111, in Souerbry and Grus' Block 28, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 49 to 53, 84, 85 and 96 to 105 in same, dated July 18; consideration, $1,800.

South 144 feet on Fifty-sixth st, of Lots 19 and 20, in block 2, of Yerby, s n e ¼, Section 15, 38, 14 dated July 22; consideration, $3,280.

Lots 35 and 36 in Grover's resubdivision of Block 2, of Pryor's n e ¼, Section 4, 38, 14, dated July 20; consideration, $1,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of e ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Section 15, 39, 13, (10 acres), dated July 29; consideration, $20,000.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—We note the following engagements: To Collingwood—Schr L. L. Lamb, corn, 6½c. To Buffalo—Schrs E. M. Davison, Ironsides, and prop Mohawk, corn, 8c; York State, prop Jay Gould, Clara Parker, corn, 7½c; David A Wells, Kelderhouse, corn on owner's account; prop James Fisk, Jr., and schr Ostrich, corn at 8c. To Oswego—Schr Trinidad, corn at 12½c, or wheat at 13½c, shipper's option; schr Fitzhugh, corn at 13½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Reindeer, corn on p. t.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Grain quiet and steady at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12½c to Oswego. No charters.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Rates strong and tending upward. Charters—Barks Masten, C J. Wells, schrs Skylark, Sasco, and Montana, coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.50 per ton, free.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Grain freights are a shade better, and firm; 4@4½c by sail to Buffalo; 8@8½c by sail to Oswego; 8½@9c to Kingston.

BAY CITY, July 29.—Charters: Barges D. F. Rose, Bay City to Cleveland, freight, $2.50; Marine City, Bay City to Cleveland, freight, $1.60; C. L. Young, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight, $2.25; Homer Hines, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight, $3.25; St. Joseph, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight, $3.25.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,119	2,725	4,408	2,006
Wheat, bu	15,800	82,475	17,348	52,711
Corn, bu	122,700	224,480	307,543	144,822
Oats, bu	1,800	170,700	11,857	124,036
Rye, bu	750	10,752	748	15,674
Barley, bu	2,800	9,570	2,400	1,587
Grass seed, lbs		37,160	22,388	2,934
Flax seed, lbs		166,000		
Broom corn, lbs	7,880	51,290		31,700
Cured meats, lbs	62,740	37,280	394,520	383,643
Beef, brls			51	
Pork, brls	693		20	1,098
Lard, lbs	1,570	48,620	73,000	218,922
Tallow, lbs	2,400	21,900	80,000	
Butter, lbs	100,103	99,650	41,485	67,670
Live hogs, No	13,388	6,920	8,426	3,906
Cattle, No	3,806	1,747	2,084	345
Sheep, No	569	1,923		
Hides, lbs	82,220	162,830	74,677	62,170
Highwines, brls	420	333	488	375
Wool, lbs	40,000	73,300	129,228	89,600
Potatoes, bu	403	689	18	
Lumber, m	8,784	4,876	2,078	1,734
Shingles, m	2,150	1,825	1,688	1,934
Lath, m	562	422	361	283
Salt, brls	6,225	3,480	1,074	880

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,106 bu wheat, 378 bu corn, 8,807 bu oats, 385 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up 10 o'clock: 6 cars wheat, 408 1-2 cars and 23,800 bu corn, 16 cars oats, 1 1-2 cars rye, 2 cars barley. Total (434 cars), 200,000 bu.

The first two carloads of grain (corn) was received to-day in the new "Air Line" Elevator, formerly Munger & Armour's, situated on the north side of the river, near the foot of Market street. This is rather quick work for a first-class elevator, of 850,000 bu capacity. The first stone was laid on the 1st of April, only four months ago. The Galena Elevator, of the same capacity, will commence operations within a few days.

The leading produce market were very steady to-day, but much less active. Variations in price were small, though outside influences favored an advance in quotations. But the fact is that most of our markets are relatively high, prices having been forced up by undue speculation, and many of our most conservative operators are gradually contracting the lines of trade, or insisting upon a more extensive deposit of margins, which is much the same thing, as the latter course tends to restrict speculation. It is pretty generally felt that Chicago cannot afford many more of such failures as was presented in the recent out deal (by the by, how was that settled up?), and collapses are far from being improbable under the present undue inflation. It is really no more than judicious to insist on security for the performance of all contracts, and the indications are that the practice will be much more general than of yore. It has been too much the custom to leave trades unprotected, and the consequence is that when one house goes down, the stability of many others is imperilled in the involved system of trading that is so common on the Chicago Exchange.

Receipts of produce were light to-day, except of corn, and there was a moderate shipping movement, but the bustle usually considered to be inseparable from the first of the month was absent. Deliveries of grain were unusually light, and were less in pork than was expected.

In the grocery market there was more doing than on the preceding days of the week, both the local and interior demands exhibiting a respectable increase; but the feeling developed was less firm, and in coffees and refined sugars a slight reduction is noted, the former receding 1 4c and the latter 1-8c. Spices were, again very firm, and nutmegs advanced 5c per lb. The dry goods trade continues very quiet, the demand from all sources being light, and mainly restricted to small orders to meet immediate wants. Prices, however, are working firmer; notably so for standard cotton and woollen fabrics. There was no change of importance in the butter and cheese markets. A fair business was doing at the quoted prices. Coal was quiet and firm at previous rates. There was a marked decline in most descriptions of foreign dried fruits, owing to the reduction in the tariff which goes into effect to-day. Fish were inquired for to a limited extent only, and values remain nominally unchanged. Hay, hides, and leather were steady as previously quoted. No new features were noted in the market for oils, paints, and colors. The aggregate demand for lumber at the yards, to-day, was larger than on any day since the opening of the week, and for common and medium descriptions prices were much firmer. Choice grades exhibited a good degree of activity, and full prices were obtained. Hard wood lumber was dull, owing to the light character of the receipts. A sawed shingles on track were fairly active at a range of $2 87 1-2a3.12 1-2 per m, as to quality. There are few new features to note in connection with the metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets, a very satisfactory amount of trading being done in each. Wool continues in meagre request, and prices are easy. Building materials met with a large demand on local account, at prices ruling since the opening of the week. The movement in nails was a large one, with sales upon the basis of $6.00 rates. Cooperage and beans were quiet, while there was some improvement in the inquiry for broom corn. Railroad freights were less active, but steady. Salt was in urgent demand at the recent advance. Potatoes, poultry, and seeds were only in fair inquiry.

Highwines were quiet, but strong, holders asking 1-2c advance, which was only conceded to the extent of 50 brls; sold at 90c per gallon. The new law takes effect to-day, and Cincinnati was stronger, but New York was not. The reason for the failure to advance in New York was probably the fact that a great many wines have been held off the market there till to-day, when the 1 per cent tax on sales is abolished, and the offerings were large. Orders here were very few, buyers seeming disposed to hold off till they could see which way the market would turn.

Lake freights were rather less active to-day, owing to the fact that fewer vessels were offering, but rates were advanced 1/2c soon after the opening of the session; 7 1-2c was paid early, but most of the charters were taken at 8c rates on corn to Buffalo. A total of 16 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, and 340,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, 7 1-2c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1 4c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

A letter was received to-day by one of our vessel men (Captain Halstead), inquiring on what terms grain could be taken from Chicago to Liverpool by sail, without breaking bulk. It is not probable that this direct communication between Chicago and England will be opened just yet, as our lake craft will probably find it more profitable to confine themselves to the lakes this season; but there is little doubt that the sixteen-year-old movement will be reauscitated ere long.

Provisions were almost inactive and unchanged. Mess pork was talked about extensively, but nothing done. The Syndicate were busy in receiving pork bought on August option, and had no time to make fresh purchases, while nobody else seemed to want pork at any price, till near the close, though there were one or two nominal buyers at $14.00 per brl for this month, all through the session. No new developments occurred to-day; but it was stated that more Cincinnati pork will come here; now that the Inspection Committee shows a disposition to pass all good pork, whether or not it conform literally with our rules in regard to branding and repacking. Lard was quiet and steady on summer; weak on winter rendered. Meats were quoted firm, with one or two buyers at inside quotations, and very light offerings. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.00a14.12 1-2; do seller September, $13.12 1-2; do seller December, nominal at $12.00a12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8 50a8.75; do seller December, nominal; summer lard, $8 00. Dry salted meats, 5 3-4c for shoulders, and 7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3 4c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1 8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26 50. City tallow, 7 3-4a7 7-8c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14 25; 1,000 brls do at $14.00; 500 brls do seller September at $13 12 1-2c; 31 tcs summer lard at 8 1-8c; 100 tcs do at 8c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7 7 8c.

Flour was in better demand, principally on good to choice spring extras, and the recent advance was well maintained, though no further improvement in prices was effected. Stocks are diminishing. Sales to-day were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10 00; 150 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.37 1 2; 100 brls do at $7.25; 160 brls do at $7 12 1 2; 500 brls do at $7.00; 150 brls do at $6 87 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.75; 400 brls do at $6.50; 125 brls do at $6.25; 40 brls do at $6 00; 200 brls do on private terms. Total 2,350 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $14 00 on track.

The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6 25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@8 00
Spring superfines	3.50@5.00
Rye flour	4.50@4.25

The following were the stocks of flour in store in Chicago on the first day of several past months:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	64,090	88,230	56,691	72,835	33,790
Feb	82,805	123,930	56,073	56,786	22,813
March	97,448	100,111	65,040	54,359	24,530
April	66,678	101,893	70,810	58,479	30,710
May	46,093	94,395	50,283	63,075	21,120
June	42,627	73,081	50,225	47,965	22,175
July	19,305	56,175	41,830	40,620	40,459
Aug	11,763	29,378	29,994	31,399	20,368
Sept	112,718	26,409	35,843	19,775	
Oct	99,817	31,473	43,175	20,360	
Nov	78,213	34,060	61,550	16,030	
Dec	71,050	324,704	8,176	28,700	

Wheat was dull at about the same range of prices as yesterday, though New York was quoted stronger, and our receipts were light, with small deliveries in the morning. The market opened out strong, but soon lapsed into dulness, and then little was done, unless in the way of settlement, through the greater part of the session. The great mass of operators are afraid of wheat; they know that the parties who now control the market have the power to effect a further material advance, if they choose to exercise it; but they also see that such an operation must be attended with ultimate loss, and therefore do not dare to trust the market either way. The syndicate were buying to-day, but so sparingly that they might have stopped at any moment without influencing the market. Seller August opened at $1.32, advanced to $1 32 3 4, fell to $1.31 1-2, and improved to $1.32 1 2 at the close. Seller September sold at $1.12a1.13 1-2; and seller the year was little better than nominal at $1 10. Cash wheat was very little wanted, except that winter was in fair demand: quoted at $1.50a1.80 for good red to choice white. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1 33; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.32; 8 200 bu do at $1.31 1-2; 1,200 bu do at $1 31; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14 1-4; 400 bu do at $1.14. Total, 17,000.

Corn was moderately active. Till about noon the market was dull and very steady at yesterday's prices, there being but little disposition to trade, on either side. Then New York was reported strong, and a good many buyers appeared, which caused a decided advance in the face of a report of the very liberal inspecting of 408½ cars, besides canal receipts. Shippers took hold quite liberally in the afternoon, but most of the options the trading was steady, but not brisk, with no special pressure either to buy or sell. Seller the month opened at 42 1-4c, declined to 42c, and advanced to 42 3-4c at the close; seller September sold at 43 3 8a43 7 8c, closing with holders at the outside. Fresh receipts closed at 42 3-4c bid; cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 at 42 3 8c; 13,600 bu No. 2 at 42 3 4c; 27,000 bu do at 45 3-8c; 66 800 bu do at 42 1-2c; 36 800 bu do at 42 5-8c; 135,600 bu do at 42 1-4c; 33,000 bu do at 42 1-8c; 146,000 bu do at 42c; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44 1-4c free on board; 91,000 bu No. 2 at 44c free on board; 3 200 bu yellow at 43c; 8,400 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 2 400 bu do at 39 1-4c; 5,600 bu do at 39c; 1,200 bu by sample at 39c on track. Total, 479,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, at about the same range of prices, with little demand, but small offerings and firm holders, owing to the fact of light receipts here, and reports of greater strength in New York. The shipping demand was a little better than heretofore, and fresh receipts ruled firm at 27a27 1-2c, closing at 27 1-4a27 1-2c. Seller the month sold at 26 1-2 a26 3-4c; seller September at 26 3 8a26 1-2c; and seller the year at 26a26 1-8c. Cash sales were reported of 28,600 bu at 27 1-2c; 3,600 bu at 27 1-4c; 15,000 bu at 27c; 600 bu rejected at 25c; 600 bu do at 24c; 600 bu by sample at 35c; 600 bu do at 32c; 600 bu do at 30c; 600 bu do at 29c. Total, 50,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1-2c higher, owing to continued light receipts. The demand was small, as for several days past. Seller September sold at 57 1-2c, and seller the month was quoted at 57c, though that price may be 1a2c out of the way. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 61c; and 400 bu do at 60 1 2c.

Barley was more active, but 1-2a3 4c lower, owing to large offerings of No. 2 for seller September. The options opened at 58c, declined to 57 1 2c, and closed steady at the inside. Old No. 2 was nominal at 50a51c. Sample lots are in moderate supply; sales were 400 bu at 55c; and 400 bu at 50c.

The following table shows the stock of barrel pork in New York on the first day of several months:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	64993	31859	30261	30242	46972
Feb	74754	38625	37775	40872	59155
March	70283	42256	41390	78547	58856
April	73943	54775	40909	109746	65753
May	83595	52417	34248	124826	77655
June	88370	50772	30908	118883	81471
July	75469	41481	31700	104776	78179
Aug	69800	25622	28029	94661	66922
Sept	54068	24311	20550	68500	
Oct	36052	24178	19908	66000	
Nov	20297	12666	18875	48840	
Dec	17886	15103	18883	36070	

PACKING REGULATIONS.

It is strange that the Chicago Board of Trade, which is largely composed of men who are supposed to have made the produce trade a life study, can not agree upon a set of rules that will not be open to extensive objection every time that an excitement occurs. Every time that a corner is formed, there is a convulsive movement of the whole mass, and a labored effort to change the rules. Yet the changes that are continually being made, even with the aid of the best legal advice that is procurable, seem to do no good. The revival of corners, consequent to the fire, corners have been more numerous than ever. Nearly every one of the markets has been cornered within the past six months.

Just now the provision trade is in a turmoil on the subject of inspection. Two years ago our leading provision dealers met and framed a number of rules which were adopted by the Board of Trade, and are now practically disregarded. The rules provide against rebranding and repacking pork; but pork that has been repacked and rebranded has been repeatedly passed by a Committee of Inspection, claiming to decide under the rules. It is claimed too, that our local packers do not observe the rules laid down for the cutting of meats, especially in the matter of shoulders, which ought to have three ribs left in, but often have only one rib, or even none. It is admitted to be wrong that we should have rules that are not observed; and it is becoming a matter of discussion whether it will be better to abolish all rules, or to modify those now existing, or to make everybody toe the mark to the chalk-mark already laid down as the line of duty.

There is still another proposal which is meeting with increasing favor: to hold a congress of representatives from all the principal packing points in the West, for the purpose of deciding on a set of regulations that shall govern the packing of pork products all over the Northwest. If this could be done it would be of great benefit, both to packer and consumer, while it would, perhaps, tend to prevent a recurrence of the cornering of pork and lard for which Cincinnati and Chicago have now an unenviable notoriety.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the markets were quiet and unchanged, except on wheat, which was firmer. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork at $14.05; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.32 3-4; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at $1 32 3 4; 20,000 bu do; $1.32 7-8; 25,000 bu do, $1.33; 10,000 bu, seller September, at $1.13 1-2; 20,000 bu do at $1.13 5-8; 5,000 bu, seller the year, at $1.10 1-4; 15,000 bu corn at 42 3-4c; 10,000 bu do, seller September, at 43 3 4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	14.00	14.10
Mess pork, seller September	13.00	13 60
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	12.25
Lard, cash	8 25	8.62½
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller August	1.32¾	1.33¼
Wheat, seller September	1 13½	1.13¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.10	1.10¼
Corn, cash or seller August	....	42¾
Corn, seller September	43¼	43¾
Oats, cash	26½	27¼
Oats, seller August	26½	26¾
Oats, seller September	26½	26¾
Oats, seller the year	26	26⅛

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 1.

BUTTER—The offerings of choice butter were comparatively few and did not equal the demand, but of other descriptions the supply was liberal. Prices were without material change, ruling firm for choice, and easy for low grades. We continue to quote: Choice dairy at 18@22c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market nothing new was developed. The demand for grain bags continues active, while burlaps gunnies and wool sacks are quiet. Prices rule steady as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18 @19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Business in this department was active, and as the stocks are not heavy, the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1 90@2.00; Akron cement, $1 90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1 25@1 50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90 00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
16x22 to 16x24	8 75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19.00
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	14.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24.00
30x50 to 32x52		26.50
32x54 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		29.00
36x60 to 40x60		32.00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry was a shade more active, at former figures: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; $75 00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $100@160 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

BEANS—There was a light demand for beans at yesterday's prices: $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2 75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and firm at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, 11@13c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—Prices were steady and firm, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9 00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9 00; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $9 00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6 50.

CANNED GOODS—The demand does not improve, and prices remain nominally unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.20@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 60
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2 25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	3.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2 10
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—There was a small demand for cooperage, and in many instances quotations were shaded in order to induce purchasers to take hold. Following is our list: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for porkbarrels; flour staves, $9.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Were in meagre request, with sales at a range of 11½@12½c per dozen. The offerings were large.

FISH—There was comparatively little doing in this branch of trade, and prices were steady and unchanged. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8 25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits $1.70@1 80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The reduction in the tariff on imported fruits, which takes effect to-day, has, of course, resulted in a general decline. In the market for domestic fruits no important changes were visible, a slightly increased firmness in apples being the only alteration worthy of mention. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2 65@2.75; blackberries, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of apples and peaches is so large that receivers have no possible chance of working off all that is in, and much will be sold at prices that will hardly pay freight, to say nothing of the cost. Some of the best will probably bring more money than for the whole amount. It would be better to keep back these varieties of peaches, as they cannot be sold and will hurt the market for the future. California fruit sold well at $3 00 per box for pears, and same price for Duane plums. Sales: Apples—50 brls poor at $1 00; 150 fair at $1.25@1 50; 50 good at $1.75; 40 at $2.00; 100 boxes good at 25c. Peaches—600 boxes poor at 10@15c; 780 fair at 20@25c; 440 good at 30c; 200 at 35@40c; 370 choice at 45@50c; 130 good Crawford's at 60c; 40 at 70c. Pears—70 boxes good to choice Bartlett's at $1.60@1 25. Grapes—40 cases (36 lbs, paper boxes) at $4 25; 2 at $4 00; 10 cases (24 lbs) at $2 50. Berries in large supply and dull. Sales: Blackberries—40 cases soft at 12½@13c; 134 choice at 14c; 160 at 15c; 10 cases good Southern at 8@10c; 14 cases poor at 2c. Lemons were dull at $14 00 ℔ box, and oranges were inactive.

GROCERIES—Business some better than during the opening days of the week, but the demand was far from being urgent, and the prevalent feeling seemed less firm. This was noticeable in coffees and refined sugars, the former declining ¼c and the latter ⅛c. Spices are firm and tending higher, nutmegs advancing to-day 5c ℔ lb. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4½@4½c; Avon Imperial, 5½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7½c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—In this department of trade no new features were developed. The demand for particular descriptions in shipping order was liberal and under light receipts former prices were firmly adhered to. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose, pressed, $14.00@15 00; prairie, pressed, $9 50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@15 00; loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were without noticed change. There was a good demand and prices were steady and uniform. We quote as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green, salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, ⅓c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues good for this season and prices are very uniform. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Light bands	5 2-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 2-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Oval	5 2-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 2-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10	rate
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—In this department of the market there was only slight change to note. The anticipated decline in French stock, consequent upon the reduction in the tariff, will probably not take place, as manufacturers have advanced their prices very materially. Prices may be quoted steady, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	33@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@	45
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@	35
Rough upper damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	29@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	28@	30
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper continues active, and a firm feeling prevails. There was very little doing in other articles:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15 50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Trade continues active, chiefly on local account, and prices were a shade firmer. We quote as follows: 10d to 60, ℔ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 50; 3d do, fine, $8 75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand continues fairly active, and, for the leading articles, prices were a shade stronger:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16½@	18
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00@	6 50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50@	7.37½
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00@	6 50

OILS—No change was visible in this market. There was a moderate business doing at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 63c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 91c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet and unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14 50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Venred	4 50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11 50
Paris white	4.00@4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4 c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was moderately large, and quotations ruled steady as follows: Old live chickens, $4 25@4.50 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.50.

POTATOES—The inquiry was less active, at the annexed range of prices. New, 70@80c per bu, to $2.25@3.00 per brl.

SALT—The inquiry from the interior continues large, and dealers were firm in their views at the recent advance. The supply is small. Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 50.

SEEDS—Met with a moderate inquiry, at the following range of prices: Timothy, at $2.00@2.95 for good; $3 00@3 17½ for prime; seller August, $2.96; clover, at 5 00@5.65.

TEAS—Were in good demand, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 60@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 85@95c.

TOBACCO—Was in good request, and the prices given below were fully sustained. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@90c; choice, 60@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 40@50c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@90c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Quite plenty. Sales: Watermelons—1,600 small at $8 00 ℔ 100; 200 large at $13.00@16 00. Muskmelons—50 cases (2 doz) at $1.00; 20 at $1.75@2 00. Tomatoes—160 boxes good at 50@55c; 40 soft at 30c. Cabbage—500 heads poor at $1.50 for the lot; 100 doz good at 50c ℔ doz. Onions—40 bbls at $3.25.

VEAL—50 carcasses good to choice at 8@10c.

WOOD—Was firm at the annexed prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $11.00@12 00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—There is no improvement to note in the demand for this staple, and prices favor buyers. The receipts were again large. We now quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	55@57c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	35@38c
Tub-washed, prime condition	68@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@62c

Dingy and poorly washed wool 10@15c less. Burry and cotty wool, 3@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,890	6,482	180
Tuesday	3 712	7,183	514
Wednesday	3,308	13,888	589
Thursday	2,871	11 601	964
Total	12 781	38,624	2,297
Same time last week	11,791	37,265	1,833
Week before last	8,782	30,351	1,185

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,672	3,897	....
Tuesday	1,866	6,332	....
Wednesday	2,084	8,426	....
Total	5,622	18 655	....

The receipts and shipments of live stock during the month of July, as officially reported, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, R. I & P. R. R.	7 922	39,160	2,504
Illinois Central R. R.	6,037	38,816	3,565
Chicago, B & Q. R. R.	23,723	86,466	3 858
Chicago & N. W. R. R.	5,298	37,761	2,819
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	14,519	33,654	295
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. V. R. R.	52	104	....
Michigan Central R. R.	14	124	631
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.	300	1,645	792
Pittsburgh, C. & St. L. R. R.	311	1,123	50
Chicago, D. & V. R. R.	989	3,584	95
Driven in	284	122	....
Total	58,439	212,089	13,819
Received in July, 1871	50,641	165,831	18,022

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsb'gh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.	16,181	40 580	260
Michigan Central R. R.	10,495	62 617	....
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.	12,333	69,445	1,173
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R.	188	....	44
Illinois Central R. R.	504	119	116
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R.	476	....	541
Chicago & N. W. R. R.	204	73	....
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	1,165	....	....
Chicago, Dan. & Vin. R. R.	38	....	....
Total	41,928	172 934	2,471
Shipped in July	39,754	134 391	5,214

CATTLE—But slight change was visible in the condition of the cattle market, as compared with yesterday and Tuesday. There was a large number of buyers in attendance, so that the supply of stock, though unusually liberal, did not prove so large as to sensibly weaken prices, the market ruling steady and unchanged. The average quality of the offerings was noticeably poorer than on either of the preceding days of the week, there being an increased supply of common, half-fattened stock, while of the better qualities there was a corresponding falling off. There were some choice and a few extra droves, for which $6.00@6.75 was obtained, but the great bulk of the day's trading was done at prices ranging downward from $5 80. New York, Albany, and Boston buyers secured the best droves, paying therefor $5.80@6.25 for good to choice droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, and $6 40@6 75 for choice to extra droves averaging from 1 250 to 1,400 lbs. Buyers for the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Cincinnati markets operated at $4.75@5 00 for thinned steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average, and at $5 25@5.75 for fair to good fleshy steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. The inquiry for stock steers was again fair, and former rates were sustained, sales making at $3.25@4 50 for common to prime. Texas cattle were somewhat neglected, and sales dragged at prices scarcely as satisfactory to sellers as those current yesterday, though the depreciation was too trifling to make necessary any change in quotations. Some "scallawags" culled from large droves sold as low as $1 87½@2 00, but the ruling prices were $2 50@3 25 for through droves, and $3 75@4.50 for Northern wintered. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.60 @ 6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5-years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.65 @ 5 80
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	medium steers	1,075	$5.65
19	good steers	1,087	5.60
30	Texas cattle	922	3.50
14	butchers' cows	908	3.50
27	fleshy steers	1,066	5.00
12	stock steers	1,050	5.37½
82	choice smooth steers	1,147	4.37½
15	choice steers	1,068	5 00
17	Texas cattle	989	3 37½
18	Texas cattle	1,040	4.00
18	Texas cattle	964	2.75
11	Texas cattle	985	3 40
33	choice steers	1,133	6 00
32	choice steers	1,176	6.00
16	calves	274	5.00
11	fair steers	1,173	5.00
29	butchers' stock	993	4.00
30	good steers	1,255	6.25
34	extra steers	1 244	6.75
15	extra steers	1,276	6.75
15	medium steers	1,136	5.50
10	good steers	1,207	5.00
111	Texans	1,071	4.00
32	good steers	1,332	5.90
16	medium steers	1 222	5 60
80	Texans	1,008	4 10
40	good steers	1,183	5.75
30	good steers	1,185	5 65
14	good steers	1,211	5.90
31	choice steers	1,383	6.10
137	Texas cattle	970	4 12½
168	Texas cattle	920	3.90
20	Texas cattle	770	3.00
16	choice steers	1,309	6 25
16	oxen	1,225	4.00
17	oxen	1,649	5.00
18	fair steers	1,124	5 25
18	scallawag Texans	841	1.87½
28	Texans	782	2.25
28	Texans	771	2 25
10	Texans	496	2 00
16	choice steers	1,343	6.25

HOGS—The weakness noticeable toward the close of the market yesterday developed into an actual decline to-day, all grades depreciating fully 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs. During the opening hours trading was quite brisk, and early sales did not indicate any important change from the prices current yesterday afternoon, transactions being reported at $4 85@4 95, but by the middle of the forenoon prices had eased off 5@10c, and before the close a further reduction of 5c was sustained. Most of the day's business was done at $4 55@4 75. We quote closing prices at $4.40@4.50 for common, coarse, uneven and mixed lots, at $4 55@4 65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.80 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	228	$4 75	48	245	$4 55	39	240	$4.60
35	237	4 50	58	288	4 55	50	252	4 60
39	321	4.55	59	302	4.60	102	223	4.70
41	238	4.80	178	287	4.65	120	215	4.90
58	283	4 80	58	245	4 75	81	219	4.80
62	200	4 85	59	205	4 65	81	186	4.90
56	160	4.75	55	236	4.75	33	169	4.75
140	200	4 75	58	175	4.75	90	264	4.80
50	287	4 50	35	314	4.50	38	302	4 65
22	220	4 50	59	263	4.85	300	215	4 75
54	300	4 70	142	210	4.75	60	244	4.50
62	208	4 70	54	186	4.75	60	206	4 85
48	215	4 65	47	271	4 65	67	193	4 70
54	196	4.75	71	180	4 75	40	192	4.80
20	279	4 50	59	243	4 80	59	214	4.80
61	273	4 50	24	320	4 85	156	202	4 70
125	200	4 70	50	271	4.65	75	280	4.55
46	221	4 70	62	170	4.70	58	202	4 70
49	281	4.75	31	228	4.65	24	232	4 50
67	238	4 65	113	262	4 80	58	235	4 70
48	327	4.65	58	199	4 75	59	208	4 75
47	271	4 50	72	190	4 65	40	335	4.50
43	292	4 50	63	228	4 50	43	225	4 70
162	216	4.75	46	282	4 60			

SHEEP—The supply was more liberal than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the demand was fairly active and prices were well sustained, at $3.50@3 75 for thin mixed, at $4.00@4 75 for medium, and at $5.00@5.65 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8,784	2,078
Shingles, m	2,150	1,688
Lath, pieces, m	562	361

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,876	1,734
Shingles, m	1,825	1,934
Lath, pieces, m	422	283

CARGOES—A large demand existed for lumber to-day, and although prices were not quotably higher, a firmer feeling prevailed. A sawed shingles and lath continued active and firm at previous figures. Pickets were quiet at average of $10.00@12.00 per 1,000 afloat. At 5 o'clock eight cargoes were left unsold.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ℔ m	3 00
Pentwater, ℔ m	2 75
Muskegon, ℔ m	2 25
White Lake, ℔ m	2.50 @2 62½
Grand River, ℔ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ℔ cord	$ 3 25@3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber ℔ m	2.50½
Ahnepee—wood ℔ cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	13c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4 00 @4.30

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15 00
Common mixed lumber	12 00@12 50
Joist and scantling	12 50@12.75
Shingles	2 75@3 00
Lath	2 62½@2 75
Pickets	10 00@12 00

Transactions include the following:

Cargo scow Sea Bird, from White Lake, 81 m ft strips and boards at $14 00; 47 m ft short piece stuff at $12.50; 37 m lath at $2 75. Sold by E. M Doubleday.

Cargo schr Kate Lyons, from Manistee, 60 m ft bunch joist at $14 00 for 18 ft, $20.00 for 20 ft, $22.00 for 22 ft and over; 125 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Thompson from Pentwater, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr S. F. Gale, from Menominee, 180 m ft at $17.50 for 2 inch, and $16.00 for inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sanborn, from Pentwater, 150 m ft piece stuff at $12.50. Sold by W. Maglade.

Cargo schr Souvenir, from Pentwater, 214 m ft shingles at $2 90; 650 m do at $2.85. Sold by W. Maglade.

Cargo barge Apprentice Boy, from Grand Haven, 136,113 ft strips, and 83,904 ft boards at $19.00; 1,514 ft short timber at $8.00; 30,000 lath at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Ida, from Manistee, 170 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½; 30 m ft long 3-inch at $20.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Mowry, from Muskegon, 80 m ft boards and strips at $15.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr G. R. Roberts, from White Lake, 76 m ft boards and strips at $15.10; 30 m lath at $2 75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 136,111 ft strips and boards at $16.50 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 119 m ft joist and scantling at $12 50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 175 m ft at $19.00 for 3 by 12, 20 ft; $14 00 for 18 ft; and $12.62½ for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 145 m ft strips and boards at $15.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Rosa Belle, from Manistee, 115 m ft joist and scantling at $12 62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 130 m ft at $17.00 for timber, 20 ft and over; $13.00 for 18 ft and under; and $12.62½ for joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Manistee, 200 m ft joist and scantling at $19.00 for 3-inch 20 ft, and $12.50 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr S. Bates, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market, the volume of business transacted was large, and for common and medium grades, quotations were a trifle firmer. Hardwood was dull. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45 00
First and second clear flooring, together	38.00@40.00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc.	14.00@16 00
Fencing	14.00@16 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	13.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	12.00@16.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25.00@50 00
for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.	
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

We quote the market steady at Wednesday's prices. The offerings were equal to all requirements of the trade:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ℔ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 1.

Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 51 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 27 pkgs fish, 13 bags clover-seed, 22 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 25 pkgs fish.
Prop G J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 150 tons iron, 1,308 m shingles, 234 pkgs fish.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,500 bars railroad iron.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Spray, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr Spy, Grosse Point, 16 yds gravel.
Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, 4,000 cedar posts, 1,000 telegraph-poles.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 4,000 cedar posts, 50 cds wood.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 48 cds wood.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish.
Schr H. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cds wood.
Scow Cousin Mary, Saugatuck, 55 cds wood.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 550 m lumber, and sundries.
Bark Arabia, Racine, light.
Schr Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Kewaunee, 87 cds wood.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Cheboygan, 250 m lumber, 95 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 107 cds wood.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Foster, Cleveland, 895 tons coal.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 125 m lumber, 400 m lath.
Schr Geo. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Senator, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 134 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 630 tons coal.
Schr J. O Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Richard Winslow, Cleveland 100 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Little Belle, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath, 4 hides.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 145 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Wade, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Roar, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Howard, Ek Rapids, 240 m lumber, 15 m lath and pickets.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 128 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, 78 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Restless, Grand Haven, 50 cords slabs.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 cords bark, 56 m timber.
Scow Silver Cloud, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 190 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 104 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Muskegon, 66 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Mt. Vernon, Saugatuck, 45 cords wood.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 160 cords wood.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 60 cords wood.

CLEARED....Aug. 1.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 2,500 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr David H. Wells, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, 23,312 bu corn.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Collingwood, 9 060 bu corn.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 1,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr A. Fredrick, Holland, 6 brls salt, 1 brl beef.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Miami, Buffalo, 17,452 bu corn.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 300 bu oats.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, sundries.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 25 brls flour, 6 brls pork, 25 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Chicago, Buffalo, 20,550 bu wheat.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, July 30.—DOWN—Schooners Great Western, Cleveland to Port Hope, coal; Mary, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Grenada, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Linnie Powell, Bay City to Kingston, staves; J. G. McGrath, Bay City to Kingston, wheat; Smith & Post, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Valentine, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Wild Rover, Chicago to Oswego, corn; D. W. Foster, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; Bennett, Cleveland to Port Colborne, coal Brig Sea Gull, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

UP—Schrs Ben Franklin, Miami Belle; bark Fanny Campbell, Kingston to Toledo, light; props Argle, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Lake Michigan, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; schrs Victor, Kingston to Port Huron, light; Casco, Port Colborne to Erie; bark Louisa, Port Colborne to Elk Rapids.

WIND—East, light.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates below specified:

On the 27th—Bound up—Props Meteor and H. B. Tuttle; schr George H. Ely. Down—Prop Robert Holland; schrs Middlesex, Emma A. Mayes, Potomac, E Kanter.

On the 28th—Up—Schrs George W. Holt, Correspondent, Hippogriffe, E. C. Roberts, White Squall, C. H. Walker, L. J Farwell. Down—Stmr Keweenaw; props Nashua, Haze.

Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 10 inches.

Port of Green Bay.

The number of vessels arriving and departing from this port during the year ending June 30, 1872; also the total tonnage collected upon on account of the port during the same period:

Arrivals	639
Departures	631
Tonnage on arrivals	146,330
Tonnage on departures	146,600

New Vessels, Launches, Etc.

A Sheboygan correspondent writes that a fore-and-aft schooner of 260 was launched from the shipyard of Thayer & Gregory, at that place, on Saturday afternoon. She is owned by Ludington & Co., and Captain J. Sargison, who superintended her construction, and will sail her. The new vessel was christened the Bertha Barnes. Inspector Rounds pronounces her frames the best he has seen put into a vessel. She is to ply between this city and Menominee, in the lumber trade, and will be ready for business in a fortnight or three weeks.

Another fine schooner is now nearly completed at Sheboygan. She will be ready for launching in about four weeks.

The new schooner City of Green Bay was got into the water at Green Bay on Saturday morning. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 143 feet; 23 feet 2 inches in beam; 11 feet 3 inches in hold. She will have a carrying capacity of 22,000 bushels of grain, or 650 tons of iron ore. Her build is adapted to the trade of the lower lakes, so that she can pass the Welland Canal with ease. Capt. Peterson, who commands her, expects to be ready to sail in about two weeks.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening west, weather fair.

WAGES—Sailors are still receiving $1.75@1.87½ per day.

DAMAGED—The schooners Stanton, Florence, and scow Trio were damaged by collision in the river yesterday.

ASHORE—The schooner Ellington has run ashore near Fairport. A Cleveland tug has gone to her relief. Her cargo consists of staves.

The propeller Lake Michigan, of Hamilton, going west ran on a shoal at Gananoque, Ont., on Sunday morning. The propeller American arrived soon after on her downward trip, and tried to haul her off, but could not. The scow Gull is now engaged to lighten her.

A BARGE SOLD.—Mr. George Ramsdell, of Detroit, has purchased the Dart, on private terms, and intends putting her in first-class condition for the lumber trade. Mr. R. will doubtless take command of the barge in person.

OVERBOARD.—While the propeller Chicago was in Sturgeon Bay, a few days since, John Bassett accidentally fell overboard and could not be rescued. He leaves a wife and three children.

BARK MASSILLON.—This vessel is getting a new mast at Port Huron.

TO BE REPAIRED.—The ex-revenue steamer Gen. Dix, which we learn has recently become the property of Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, is to be caulked all over and put in good running condition.

SAVED.—The boiler, engine, and wheel of the tug Smith that was burned near Gardner's dock last spring, have been got out, and are aboard a barge ready to be brought to this city.—*Bay City Journal.*

STILL LATER.—It is certain that the lost craft is not the Jarecki, as her topmasts are separate appendages to the masts, and do not conform to the description. An opinion is entertained that the steamer was proceeding along with nothing in tow, and, suddenly springing a leak, she went down, and all were lost. This seems quite probable from the fact that no additional advices have been received, either by telegraph or otherwise.

STEAMER IRA H. OWEN.—This new steamer, just completed after the model of ocean steamers, left the shipyard this morning and came down to the coal dock for fuel, where she was visited by a large number. The Owen is a double decker, similar to the Gordon Campbell, of strong build, with excellent carrying capacity. She will ply on Lake Michigan in the iron ore trade, in connection with the steamer S. C. Baldwin.—*Detroit Tribune, July 31.*

—There was always something irresistibly funny in what they used to tell about a foppish passenger on a Mississippi boat, who, "just for a little fun," jumped on shore at a landing, and rushed up to a gawky-looking fellow at a wood-pile, exclaiming, "I've found you at last! You're the man I've been looking for." The gawky looked at him for half a second, then straightened out his arm like a jibboom, and knocked the fellow overboard into ten feet of water. Resuming his position against the wood-pile, he drawled out, "Is there anybody else on this boat looking for me?"

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	*3:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
** Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:50 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:25 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*8:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p m	*5:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n.	*12:25 p m	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:50 a m	†8:40 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. † Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accomm'odation (daily)	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7.30 a m

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*7:00 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

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DR. J. KEAN,

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From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

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HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 14 Central Block.
[illegible] ROBB, 174 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
[illegible] JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
[illegible] & CO., No. 141 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH., FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 94 S. Halsted.
SECOND NAT. & MECH. SAVING, [illegible]
Belting.
[illegible] West Randolph-st.
HALLOCK & WHITE, Rubber Goods.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. [illegible]), 22 West Randolph-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender), 21 S. Canal-st.
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & [illegible]
Blank Book Manufacturers.
[illegible] Job Printers.
BLISS & SHOW, 80 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & HOFFMAN & CO., 15 W. [illegible]
STYLES & FOWLIE, 71 Washington-st.
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C. H. FARGO & CO., 254 & 256 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 56 Mich.-av. cor. Harmon.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 253 and 255 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 123 Mich.-av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 203 East Washington-st.
E. E. TAYLOR, 33 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 143 West Lake-st.
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Friday Morning, August 2, 1872.

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NATIONAL.

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For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

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Second........CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third........ARNO VOSS;
Fourth........ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth........ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth........ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh........CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth........STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth........MARTIN SHELLABARGER;
Tenth........GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
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Twelfth........DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth........SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth........JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth........JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth........GEORGE L. ZINK;
Seventeenth........JOHN HINCHLIFFE;
Eighteenth........
Nineteenth........FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
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THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

[illegible] journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to live in the Living Present, and leave the Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

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SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

A call has been issued to the Union soldiers who were confined in Confederate prisons during the war of the Rebellion, to meet in convention at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September, to express their views on the political situation, or, in more direct phrase, to make their former sufferings an element in the pending Presidential campaign. While the country acknowledges a special debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the war who suffered confinement at Andersonville, Saulsbury, and Richmond; while it will always admire their bravery in the field, and the heroism with which they endured diseases and privations; and while they deserve as high honors as their more fortunate companions who fought through the struggle and escaped captivity, the country will fail to see the propriety or the necessity of introducing this episode of the war into National politics at this late day. Neither the war, nor their confinement, nor the sufferings they endured have any more to do with the present political campaign than the Mexican war or the war of 1812, and there is no more reason why the prisoners of the war of the Rebellion should parade their prison-life before the country at the present time, than there is why the prisoners in the Mexican corrals and the British hulks should make an exhibition of the troubles of their captivity.

The war of the Rebellion has been fought, and victory was the result. The people of the South have acknowledged themselves vanquished, and are prepared to accept and fulfil their duties under the Constitution and the laws. The questions which were involved in the issue of the war have been finally and forever settled by constitutional amendments, which no one can or cares to disturb. The South has accepted this defeat with all the disastrous results which it has entailed upon her, including the almost ruinous four years' corruptions and frauds of carpet-bag rule which have been imposed upon her, in addition to the direct misery which she inflicted upon herself by entering upon a crusade against the Government. Seven years have elapsed since the war ended, and it is time for reconciliation and for the inauguration of such measures as may restore the South to social and material prosperity, heal the frightful wounds of the war, and make the whole country once more compact, prosperous, happy, and invincible. This result cannot be reached by soldiers' and sailors' conventions, nor by conventions of Union prisoners, nor by any military organizations taunting the men of the South with their defeat, and glorifying over victories of seven years ago. They can accomplish no other result than to revive old hatreds, and keep alive those animosities which the South is anxious and willing to forget.

As far, therefore, as the proposed [illegible] is a social reunion, and for the renewing and cementing of those friendships which commenced in the dark days of captivity, no one will object to it; but, when it embarks upon politics, and deliberately seeks to widen the breach between the North and the South, by introducing prison-fare as an element in politics, with which to kindle the subsiding passions of people, then it is not only apart from the purpose, but should be severely condemned by every lover of peace and friend of the Republic. We know that this is the whole stock in trade of the Grant party, and that they have no other grounds upon which to go before the people and appeal to them for support of Grant. He is only a military man, elevated to the Presidency by victories in arms. His Administration has been essentially of a military type, and now his followers base their hopes of success upon appeals to old sectional animosities, upon dissensions, wounds, starvation, typhoid fever, and death. But nothing which the Grant party has yet proposed has been so glaring as this arrangement to bring together Union prisoners, and exhibit them for political purposes. It can be compared to nothing but the unseemly practice of a certain class of beggars who offer to show you a running sore in order to obtain alms. They ought to paint a skull and cross-bones on their banners. What the prisoners at Andersonville achieved, and what they suffered, is a glorious memory; and, for the sake of that memory, and the results they helped to secure, the country will always hold them in honor; but it is neither wise, nor politic, nor magnanimous to risk that honor by a new exhibition of their honorable scars, in order to sow fresh dissensions among the people, who, tired of war and war's accompaniments, want only reconciliation and peace.

CARPET-BAG RULE.

The clearest and most forcible presentation of the condition of the South, the effects there of carpet-bag rule, and the necessity of restoring local self-government to that people, which has yet been made, is contained in the speech of Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, at Columbus, published in our columns yesterday. The same facts prevail throughout all the seaboard States (except Virginia) viz.: carpet-bag Governments, owing to the large proportion of negroes; decline in the area of land cultivated, enormous decline in the value of lands since 1860, an increase of from two to ten-fold in the rates of taxation, and an increase in the State debts of from seven-fold to forty-fold. It must be borne in mind that the debts incurred by the Rebel State Governments during the war were obliterated and repudiated in the course of reconstruction, and that these changes have all occurred since reconstruction. These are not results of the destruction of property in the war. The burden of the war was fought out in Virginia and the interior States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, in nearly all of which, owing to the ascendency of white population, carpet-bag rule has been either short or wholly impossible. In these States there is no such serious decline, either in the area of lands cultivated or in their value, and in some of them there is an increase of both, and especially no such serious increase of debt and of taxation.

The carpet-bag States are North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. In North Carolina, the debt has been increased from $12,000,000 to $34,000,000, the State taxes are four-fold what they were in 1860, and the three years of taxes now in arrear threaten the confiscation of half the land in the State. The value of the lands of the State has declined from $143,000,000 in 1860 to $78,000,000 in 1870, or one-half, as found by the census, and one-sixth of the land cultivated in 1860 lies waste to-day, to say nothing of the inferior quality of the present cultivation.

In South Carolina, a debt of $4,407,950 in 1860 has been sent up to $31,000,000, the taxes have been increased seven-fold, the value of the lands has fallen to one-third the value in 1860, and one-third of the land then cultivated now lies waste.

In Florida, the debt has been increased forty-fold (from $370,000 to $15,000,000), taxation has risen seven-fold, and the value of farms has declined from $16,000,000 to $10,000,000, though the area of land cultivated has been slightly increased.

In Georgia, the debt is ten times greater, the taxation is ten times greater, the value of farms has declined from $157,000,000 in 1860 to $94,000,000 in 1870, the area of improved lands has fallen from 8,000,000 acres to 6,800,000 acres, and the defaulting carpet-bag Governor (Bullock) has run away with a large pile of the State bonds, exactly how many will, perhaps, never be known.

In Alabama, the debt is quintupled, taxes are tenfold what they were in 1860, one-fifth less land is cultivated, and the value of the entire lands of the State has declined nearly two-thirds, or from $175,000,000 in 1860 to $67,000,000 to-day.

In Mississippi, owing to past repudiation, they have not been able to sell many bonds, but the cost of the State Government is six times greater than in 1860, the taxes are four-fold, the lands have declined one-half and more, and the acres of land improved have declined from 5,000,000 in 1860 to 4,200,000 acres in 1870.

In Louisiana, the State debt has been run up from $11,000,000 in 1860 to $40,000,000 in 1870, besides county and town debts of $27,000,000 more, taxes are doubled, lands have declined two-thirds, or from $204,000,000 to $68,000,000, and the area of land improved has declined one-fifth.

In Texas, the debt is seven and one-half times greater, the cost of State Government is seven and one-half times greater, taxes are thirteen-fold, and the value of farms has declined from $88,000,000 to $60,000,000.

In Arkansas, the State taxes are four and one-half times greater, the value of farms has declined one-half, improved lands have declined slightly in area, and in value they have fallen one-half.

The total diminution in improved lands for these carpet-bag States is 6,600,000 acres, the loss in value of improved farms is $662,000,000, and the increase in State debts is $200,000,000.

Turning from the carpet-bag States to the States controlled by the native white, or Rebel, vote, and we find that in Kentucky the acres of land improved have increased from 7,644,208 to 8,103,850, while the value of the lands has advanced from $291,496,955 to $311,238,916. In Tennessee, the acres improved have advanced from 6,795,337 in 1860 to 6,843,278 in 1870,—a slight advance, but enough to show that the tide is turned and the State is advancing. The assessed valuation, however, has not yet reached the figures of 1860. In Missouri, the acres improved have increased from 6,246,871 in 1860 to 9,130,615 in 1870, while the value of farms has swelled from $230,632,126 in 1860 to $392,908,047. This is the profit Missouri derives by being "overrun by Liberalism." Virginia, in the aggregate, shows a decline; but the decline exists in fact in the lower sections of the State, wherein the carpet-bag element preponderates.

It is the Congressmen from the carpet-bag States, what Schurz calls Grant's "household troops" in Congress. They owe to him their positions in their States, and he owes to their votes his majority in Congress. The facts above set forth show that the Federal protectorate over the South is a disastrous failure, and that, now that all political inequalities between negroes and whites are removed, all use of Federal force, whether through statutes or bayonets, to hold a set of irresponsible and dishonest carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes in power because they call themselves "Republican," must be ended. Harmony between the races and the sections can now be had by the election of Horace Greeley. The ex-Rebel elements desire peace, and give a hearty assent to the amendments granting full political equality to their colored neighbors. They are honest and frank in their promise, and will perform it as faithfully as they performed their promise to rebel in 1860 if Lincoln were elected. Let us meet the South on the manly basis of universal suffrage and complete amnesty, as impersonated in the champion of freedom for the black man and friendship for the white—Horace Greeley.

A despatch to one of the Grant organs in this city says that the colored voters of Detroit are to hold a meeting with reference to Senator Sumner's letter, and that the call invites every man who hates Rebels to be present. What Rebels? Who are the persons in rebellion against the Government that the negroes are called to hate? Seven years ago a portion of the country rebelled. That rebellion was overcome, and those who rebelled have returned to their loyalty and ask only for peace. The call should have read, "All men who hate the South." And yet this is only the logical result of the speech of Secretary Boutwell and of the other office-holders. Hate is their rallying word. Every man who will not vote for Grant is a Rebel.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, has recently rendered a decision which is peculiarly distressing to a victim of Spanish cruelty. Buenaventura Pereda, alleged to be a deserter and a thief, fled from Cuba to New York, Panama, Peru, and San Francisco. In the last city he was arrested by a detective, locked up in the city prison, and robbed of $35,000 by the Spanish Consul, Martin, the Chief of Police, Crowley, and the detective, Lees. By threats of sending him to Cuba to be shot, his captors forced him to sign a paper saying that he gave up the money voluntarily, and that he would leave the country at once. Then they let him go. He instantly brought suit against Martin to recover the money, which he indignantly denies having stolen, and to get damages for false imprisonment. It was proved on the trial that no writs or warrants whatever had been issued; that the man had been arrested, imprisoned, robbed, on the sole authority of Uriarte, Spanish Consul General at New York, and Martin, Spanish Consul at San Francisco. The jury disagreed. Pereda had not money enough to have a new trial, so he filed a petition, setting forth these facts, at the State Department. Secretary Fish has just announced that he can take no action in the matter, unless the case is brought to his attention by a regularly-appointed representative of Spain. In other words, Senor Uriarte can authorize a detective to seize a fugitive from Spain in any American city, throw the captive into an American jail, extort all his property from him,—do all this without a semblance of a trial, or a shadow of authority,—and Fish can take no notice of the outrage unless Senor Uriarte, one of its authors, asks him to do so!

The recent sentence of two scoundrels to five years' penal servitude for cruelty to a patient in a lunatic asylum has revived that subject in England. It ought to be revived here. Every month we learn of some horrible outrage in a prison, open to inspection; is it not probable that in an asylum, especially in a private asylum, rarely, if ever, visited, equally horrible outrages are perpetrated at least as often? Charles Reade exposed the mad-houses of England as thoroughly as Charles Dickens did the schools of Yorkshire, but neither proposed any definite remedy, and the mad-houses, to say nothing of the schools, are about as bad now as then. The greatest cause and cover of villany has always been the practice of intercepting letters from the patients to their friends, so that they could not reveal the tortures to which they were subjected. Belgium has destroyed this practice by compelling the keepers of asylums to put up mail-boxes where the inmates can have unobserved access to them. From these boxes letters will be taken only by Government officials. If these are beyond suspicion of bribery, public opinion can always be arrayed on the side of the oppressed.

Were Father Prout alive, his rollicking rhyme would, doubtless, gladly immortalize a late incident in

The pleasant waters
Of the river Lea.

One Mr. Needham went bathing in that stream, and left his clothes, cash, and watch on the bank in charge of his dog. This faithful animal thought, with Hawthorne, that "A man's clothes are as much a part of him as his skin," for he utterly refused to believe that Needham in the garb of the Garden of Eden, and Needham in the clothes of civilization, were one and the same man. The bather's attempts to get his raiment were met by such ferocious demonstrations that he was fain to retreat to the water and there hide his nakedness. Thus concealed he called to his dog. The animal recognized the voice and rushed to the water's edge. Needham's joy was instantly put to flight by the flight of two thieves with all his clothing and all its contents. They laughed at his impotent threats, and left him to stay in the water until a boating party came by and equipped him with sufficient raiment to reach his home. Mr. Needham does not think highly of canine intelligence.

A few years ago, the graduating exercises of a female seminary in one of Chicago's most flourishing suburbs were enlivened by the reading of an original poem. The authoress had evidently not taken the classical course. Each of her verses ended with the refrain: "*Et tu, Brute!*" and this phrase was made to rhyme with "mute," "shoot," etc. Another authoress, whose classical training has also been neglected, appears in the *Christian Union* with a poem on the modern pastor, in which she says:

He must be trained in speaking *extempore*,
Yet ne'er repeat his phrases o'er and o'er.

It is surprising that such a good paper should make such a bad blunder. Yet probably nearly all of the readers who will instantly detect this error are in the habit of making quite as bad a mistake themselves whenever they use a very common compound,—*sal volatile*. The adjective ought, of course, to be pronounced as a word of four syllables, with the accent on the second. It is almost invariably made a word of three syllables, with the accent on the first.

Thomas Carroll, of San Jose, California, was riding towards that city, last Saturday night, quivering with fear of imaginary highwaymen. Suddenly two forms rose out of the darkness before him. Thomas, like most Californians, carried a revolver, and, again, like most of them, was not exceedingly slow to use it. He reflected that the occasion demanded deeds, not words, and accordingly he spoke not until he had shot one of them, and ridden down the other. He left his victim on the road, and marched his captive into San Jose. There he discovered that he had killed an inoffensive florist, bound to New Amaden to gather flowers, and had captured his partner. Mr. Carroll will stay in jail until his trial for manslaughter comes off.

The unreasoning restlessness under all restraint to which Communism leads is freshly exemplified in the details of a crime committed in the French town of Mornant. A certain Bittand, a locksmith, [illegible] the city, M. Metayer Descombes, was presented a revolver at his head, and fired. By a sudden spring, the intended victim escaped serious injury. Bittand was seized, and was found to be armed with two large revolvers and a heavy knife. When asked the reason of his act, he said that he hated all officials, and had decided to testify that hatred by killing the most prominent one of those around him. He is clearly insane, in a certain sense, and clearly ought to be hanged.

Jamaica and Japan have queer ideas about government. The latter has just announced its intention of providing its people with a new and agreeable religion, which is made compulsory, and the former regulates the medical system of its subjects to suit itself. It recognizes only allopathists. So strong is the prejudice against the followers of Hahnemann that they are actually forbidden by law to practice in many towns. In one of these, a patient was lately taken by a legal process from the care of a homœopathist, and intrusted to one of the old school. Like a man of spirit, he resented the insult by dying forthwith. His martyrdom may put an end to the barbarous idea that the law is to decide, when doctors disagree.

The Oneida Community, as we learn from its *Circular*, has received a visit from a phenomenon. The phenomenon is feminine, Russian, 20 years old, and known as Miss Dickhova. Her father is a General, her mother is a Princess. Their daughter speaks seven languages fluently, is a graduate of a Russian college, where she stood so high that she received the "Badge of Her Majesty," which confers the blessed privilege of attending Royal balls, is a poetess, novelist, and journalist, and intends to lead a Woman-Rights movement in Russia, as soon as she returns there. She came to America to study the status of women, in order to fit herself for her life-work.

The great "slide" for Greeley seems to have reached even across the water. The English journals, which, at the commencement of the campaign, saw no chances for Greeley, now begin to see no chances for Grant. The London *Times* is now inclined to believe Greeley may be elected, owing to Grant's muddle of the Alabama Claims business; and the London *Daily News* thinks that Greeley's prospect is greatly improved by Sumner's letter.

The Chicago *Freie Presse* gives the names and political standing of the members of the Central Committee of the North American Turnerbund, as follows:

Francis Lackner, President, Liberal;
A. Gottfried, Vice President, unknown;
H. Von Langen, Secretary, Liberal;
W. Berblinger, Secretary, Liberal;
Karl Lotz, Oberndorff, A. George, Karl Meyer, John Gloy, Karl Plum, Executive Committee, all Liberals.

POLITICAL.

Republicans announced for Greeley: John P. Beihn, of Georgetown, O., one of the Lincoln Electors-at-Large in 1864; L. E. Goodwin, Mayor of Kendallville, Ill.; Stephen T. Hayt, former State Senator and Canal Commissioner of New York, Alex. Graham, member of the Wisconsin Legislature, last winter; Gabriel T. Harrower, of the present New York Senate.

—The House of Representatives, at the adjournment of Congress, contained 137 Republicans, 108 Democrats, and 1 vacant seat. Changes already announced, and others impending, are all in favor of Greeley, whose friends will be in sufficient strength, if not in actual majority, next winter, to call the outgoing Administration to swift account for the misuse of public money in partisan campaign expenses. The employment of Treasury funds, of Department Clerks of the Public Printing establishment, and indeed of the whole machinery of Government, to procure the re-election of a set of men in power, calls for, and will receive, due attention.

—Judge Horace P. Biddle, Republican, declining the Liberal nomination for Congress in the Kokomo District of Indiana, says:

I regard the Cincinnati platform as the best one ever adopted in the history of our politics. In my judgment, the indorsement of that platform by the Democratic party was an act of patriotism and sound policy which should be cordially recognized by the nation. It has a profound significance, reaching far beyond the present canvass. * * * I am with you, gentlemen, in everything except being your candidate.

—The roll of Liberal Republicans at Chillicothe, Mo., is headed by Joel F. Asper, a member of the last Congress, and signed by 84 citizens of prominence.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, a Grant office-holding newspaper on the two-term principle, says of A. T. Stewart's defection from Grant:

Is not here a complete and practical refutation of the hackneyed charge that the President's appointments were open to influence by personal presents?

Stewart's bounty was cash realized; but Leet's "general order" was a constant source of supply.

—Parks, of Aurora, may now step aside. One Brown has made a speech for Grant in Indiana.

—The defeat of John A. Bingham for renomination for Congress was a cruel blow, especially after he had, in his Elyria speech, defended the nepotism of the President, and nailed it with Scripture.

—Grant's gift enterprise—Give me your support, and I'll give you an office.

—Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, a member of the Chicago Convention that nominated Grant, four years ago, is now for Greeley.

—John J. Bagley, the tobacconist of Detroit, was nominated for Governor, in the Michigan Republican Convention, Wednesday, by 164 votes to 44 for Senator Stockbridge, of Allegan.

—The full State ticket nominated by the Michigan Republicans, Wednesday, is:

For Governor, John J. Bagley, of Detroit; Lieutenant Governor, Henry H. Holt, of Muskegon; Secretary of State, Daniel Striker, incumbent; Treasurer, Victory P. Collier, incumbent; Auditor General, William Humphrey, incumbent; Attorney General, Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids; Commissioner of the Land Office, Leverett A. Clapp, of Centerville; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Daniel B. Briggs, of Macomb; Member of the Board of Education, Ed. Dorsch, of Monroe.

Presidential Electors at Large: William A. Howard, of Grand Rapids; Eber B. Ward, of Detroit. By Districts: Herman Kiefer, of [illegible]; Frederick Waldorf, of Monroe; James O'Donnell, of Jackson; Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia; Samuel G. Ives, of Livingston; John L. Woods, of Sanilac; Charles L. Ortman, of East Saginaw; John S. Brown, of Mecosta.

—It has ever been conceded that Chase would have beaten Grant in 1868. How much more surely, then, shall Greeley beat him in 1872, weighted down, as Grant is, with the record of an Administration devoted to spoils.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Andrews will succeed Bishop Bowman as President of Indiana Asbury University.

—Delevan Peck, of Albany, is coming West over the Erie Canal, with his family, in a steam yacht.

—Generals Hooker and Granger, classmates at West Point, met in Portland, Oregon, the other day, for the first time since Chattanooga.

—General Kilpatrick claims $30,000 damages from the Bath (Me.) *Times*, and $20,000 from the New York *Times*, for libel.

—Donald G. Mitchell, "Ike Marvel," has commenced the erection of an elegant new residence near the old house at Edgewood, Conn.

—A Boston house has the order for refurnishing Brigham Young's private residence at Salt Lake. One item is thirty lounges.

—Gardner Brewer, of Boston, has presented 1,080 volumes, recently imported from Europe, to the Hamilton Free Library of Southbridge.

—The Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Cincinnati, has accepted the Presidency of the Female College at Tuskegee, Ala.

—Jay A. Hubbell, nominee for Congress in the Ninth District of Michigan, is a merchant and lumberman of Grand Traverse.

—General Alfred Pleasonton, President of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, is the gentleman who would like to hear from Grant about that question of veracity.

—Very Rev. August Bessonies, priest of St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, has been appointed Vicar General of the Diocese of Vincennes, *vice* Very Rev. John Corbe, deceased.

—Miss Dennison, of Pittsburgh, has been disgorging any quantity of stolen dry goods, jewelry, etc., and calls it emotional insanity.

—A. C. Smith, of Toledo, becomes Traveling Auditor of the Lake Shore Railroad, *vice* Luther Allen, who has accepted the position of Auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—Jacob R. Eckfeldt, for forty years Chief Assayer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, is now at the point of death.

—The Right Rev. William Turner, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, England, died very suddenly of *angina pectoris*, on July 13. The deceased Prelate was 73 years old. He was a member of one of the oldest Catholic families of Yorkshire, and he had been Bishop of Salford for twenty-one years.

Wilson, the Know-Nothing.

From the Chicago Freie Presse.

The candidate of the Grant party for the Vice Presidency, Henry Wilson, has written a letter, stating that certain newspaper reports, which were sent to him, contained lies, and that he had always advocated the principle of equal rights for all. Founded on this mere tittle-tattle, the Grant press makes an effort to whitewash this worthy gentleman of the accusation of hating foreigners.

With respect to this argument we wish to call attention to the fact, that it is not even stated, what assertions said reports, the contents of which Wilson denounces as lies, contain. We further call attention to the fact that Wilson never denied having been a Know-Nothing, for the assertion that he has always advocated equal rights is a phrase which amounts to nothing, considering the fact that, on the ground of "equal rights," the Know-Nothings demanded that the foreign-born citizen should have lived in this country 21 years, the same period which a native has to be here before he be privileged to exercise the right of voting.

Mr. Wilson cannot deny the fact that he was the leader and Grand Master of the Know-Nothings in Massachusetts. If the gentleman would undertake to free himself of the accusation, we challenge him to deny, not with equivocal phrases, but with plain words, that:

1. He belonged to the Know-Nothing Order.
2. He was Grand Master of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts.
3. That he made speeches as such Grand Master, in which he spoke very disparagingly of foreign-born citizens, accusing them of want of intelligence, and seeking to deprive them of the right of voting for 21 years.

Infested with Burglars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That portion of the city better known, perhaps, as Cicero, is nightly infested with burglars, particularly the district bounded by Madison and Harrison streets, west of Western avenue. We have no police, but we pay city taxes promptly. It is getting so that residents out there cannot rest with any feeling of security at night. Bolts will not protect us. It is absolutely necessary that a few police be stationed out there.

WEST ADAMS STREET.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I want information. A certain journal in this city has a painting on the front of its building with the motto, "Grant and Wilson, March 4th, 1873." Now I can see how March 4th, 1873, applies to Grant; but how does it apply to Wilson? Yours inquiringly, G.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

A Kentucky Assassination.

In the quiet village of Winchester, Clark County, Ky., the preliminary trial of one Milton Haggard has just been held for an assault upon Mr. Jesse Ramsey, with intent to kill him. The latter was riding home late in the evening, and when near his house Haggard sprang from behind a tree and knocked him from his horse with a club, after which he shot him in the head with a pistol. The Deputy Sheriff of the place happened to be coming by at the time very opportunely and witnessed the transaction. He arrested Haggard at once and the interesting details have since been disclosed. Ramsey, by almost a miracle, has refused to die, and is steadily improving, so much so that he can give full particulars of the attack. But the portion of the trial and the prisoner's evidence most toothsome to scandal-mongers is that the injured man's wife, Mrs. Lucy Ramsey, incited the would-be murderer to the accomplishment of his crime with all the arts she possessed, promising him a $1,000 life insurance policy if successful. He refused for some time; but night after night she continued her importunities and plied him with free whiskey until, in a fit of intoxication, he consented. He very much regretted his action, and was glad to see Ramsey, who was his cousin, getting well. The couple have been married seven years, and are now only 23 and 24 years old respectively. Mrs. Ramsey is a daughter of Judge James Woodward, of Clark County, who opposed the match of the young folks, so they effected it by running away.

Later advices state that Mrs. Ramsey denies any complicity in the attempted assassination, and that her husband believes her.

FRANCE.

The Treaty with Germany---Dissatisfaction Growing Therefrom.

An Unsuccessful Plot to Get Rid of President Thiers.

Newspaper Changes---The Fourth of July---A Congress of Druggists.

German Losses in the War---Rosieres---The New Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MONT DORE, France, July 10.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

The treaty which regulates the manner of payment of our indemnity to Germany for the expenses of the war, was presented this week to the National Assembly, and agreed to without debate. There was nothing else to do,—the Government having declared, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that it had not been able to obtain better conditions. The Assembly then showed both its patriotism and its wisdom in not giving itself up to useless recriminations. When an enemy, with his foot on your throat, and a dagger in his hand, asks you all which he dares, there is nothing to be done but to submit, and silence is the only way in which victims who respect themselves should complain. The Assembly kept silence in the name of France, and we thank it for it.

As for being satisfied, that is quite another thing: Not merely has the treaty revived the hatred between the two nations,—because Prussia, not satisfied with displaying a jealous distrust, worsens the situation by maintaining its army of occupation of 50,000 men until the last cent is paid,—but, as our Government had hoped for better things from this treaty, and had discounted it in advance, in promising us marvels, dissatisfaction is felt, not that did not obtain more from our implacable enemy, but that it had uselessly led us to hope much. Moreover, the great mass of the people, who do not trouble themselves about reading, seeing that the payment must continue until 1875, concludes that the occupation will necessarily last till that time, which is a great cause of dissatisfaction. Then, those departments which see themselves exposed to an occupation of many years by 50,000 enemies, are very furious, and not unreasonably so.

So nobody is satisfied. The Prussians claim that they have made us a concession, which is true so far as the extension of the time of payment is concerned, and they complain of our dissatisfaction. We French not having obtained what we thought we could,—the speedy cessation of the occupation,—in consideration of guarantees of payment, are irritated. On the whole, it would have been as well to have stood by the treaty of last year. They say, to console us, that many financial organizations offer to pay everything off at once. This is possible. But, until it is done and settled, we have but very little faith in it. The Germans feel that the dream of revenge is still nursed in our breasts, lying there like fire under ashes. This occupation, they erroneously think, is a way to prevent this revenge, or to make it more difficult. They desire to prolong it. But so many complications of all kinds may arise in Europe, in the midst of the universal disturbance of its social and political condition, that it is impossible to look ahead for more than a few weeks.

PLOTS AGAINST THIERS.

The political situation at home came very near getting complicated, but quiet has returned, and, according to all appearances, will last till the Assembly takes its summer vacation, which will not be later than the beginning of August. The Deputies of the Right, initiated by the way in which Mr. Thiers received their suggestions that he should carry on the Government according to their ideas, plotted a little Parliamentary intrigue, which failed of itself. They said, "We will, when we come to consider the question of taxation, refuse to levy some tax to which Mr. Thiers shows that he is attached. Then the irascible President will resign it, and we'll replace him by a triumvirate composed of members of the Right." There were conferences between the different sections of the Right. They claimed to have the consent of Marshal McMahon. They also said—and I think they told the truth—that they had the tacit, if not the formal, consent of the Duke d'Aumale, who still plays his part, neither Monarchist nor Republican, but ready to become, as the occasion required, a Republican President, a Constitutional King, or, if necessary, a simple Triumvir. They waited merely for an opportunity, which they hoped they could make. But it failed. The President, much shrewder than his opponents, accepted everything in regard to taxation; induced his enemies even to do about what he wanted; and so, quietly and without contest, he remained President. They say that it was intended to make a similar attempt on the last vote on the Army bill, and it is possible. But that which is probable, because rational, is, that nothing will be done. The Right yearns after power, but it has neither the talent to win it, the audacity to seize it, nor the force to keep it.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

There has been a revolution in the *Debats* newspaper the oldest of our great political journals,—a kind of Wise Man of Greece, uttering oracles which are not very wise, and are not much read, but pretentious in the highest degree, and living on its reputation. This paper, which, up to this time, was looked upon as faithful to the Orleanist party, has abruptly broken with it. Was the treaty which united them at an end? Has Mr. Thiers replaced it by a new one, and bought up at a good price this old superannuated widow? It is not known. But the change was a very sudden one,—so sudden that some of the editors have left, and that paper has abruptly gone over to Mr. Thiers. The most noteworthy thing is, that Cuvilier Fleury, the old preceptor of the Duke d'Aumale, has taken sides against the Monarchists. This is probably not owing to a quarrel between him and his pupil, but is done in order to enable the latter to play more easily his part of President or Triumvir when the opportunity occurs. To think that, while organic laws have to be made by the dozen, and men are to be pacified, our rulers waste their time and strength in these pitiful intrigues.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of your Declaration of Independence was celebrated at the Grand Hotel, at Paris. The telegraph must have given you a description of the banquet, its President, the leading guests, and the toasts,—so I do not repeat them. The only great idea which I found there worthy of note, and of repetition here, is the one which I have often expressed, because I believe it useful and true, for you and for us,—the idea of as close an alliance as possible between the two Republics. There are memories of the past, as an American and a Frenchman said in remarkable language,—General Read, your Consul General, and Mr. De Laboulaye; there are memories of your first independence, cemented by our blood, shed on your plains, when all Europe, restrained by fear of England, left you to fight alone against your powerful enemy. Above all, we both have Republican Governments, and, consequently, we are your natural allies in Europe.

DRUGGISTS IN COUNCIL.

At some time, and certainly not later than next month, there is to be a great Congress of Druggists at the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysees, at Paris. The object is to unify the dispensary. It is a very sensible idea, easily arrived at, and which will be a true service to humanity. At present, the English dispensary, for instance, no more resembles the French one than purgatives do astringents. Names, formulas, and proportions differ. They want to harmonize all this, which is very easy, by adopting a uniform language, either yours or ours, or Latin; uniform quantities, partly yours and partly ours; and one system of measures, to be used by all who have anything to do with medicine. I will keep you informed of the proceedings of this important Congress from the day of its meeting, and also of its results.

TROCHU.

General Trochu, the unlucky Governor of Paris during the siege, has resigned as a Deputy. Good night! The ignorant babbling of this man has done us too much harm for any one to regret him. In pompous phrases, as usual, he announces his departure, hoping thus to create a sensation; but nobody paid any attention to him.

INCIDENTS.

The recent treaty with Germany has given rise to various unimportant Parliamentary performances, which I mention only because they give an interesting idea of our habits and customs. The Plenipotentiary of Prussia, Von Arnim, is one of the most particular men of the time. When the treaty was concluded and ratified between him and De Remusat, he made nine successive copies of it. None of them seemed to him free from fault. One lacked a comma, and another an accent; one had a rather illegible word, and another an i without its dot. So it was after nine trials that they obtained the copy which was to have his signature, and that of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, before being submitted for the approbation of the National Assembly.

When the Assembly was called upon to elect the Committee which was to examine the treaty, and report on it, no one wanted to serve on it. The Right and the Left each sought to make it up from the opposite side. Both, without any agreement, and thinking only to play a smart and unsuspected trick on one another, expected that the Committee would be entirely made up of members of the opposite party. The result was that each side was equally represented. Mr. De Broglie, who reported back the treaty, was elected by a majority of one. His report, which was neither hostile nor friendly to the Government, merely asked the ratification of the treaty, without blaming or congratulating the Ministry for having concluded it.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The Augsburg *Gazette* has published the statement of the German soldiers who were killed or died of disease during the late war. The number is frightful,—far greater than ours, notwithstanding our constant defeats, and though ours, also large, has not yet been accurately ascertained, because, the civil war of the Commune having unexpectedly complicated it, the painful, but necessary, labor has not yet been completed. But, even after adding those who died in the civil war, our losses were not equal to those of Germany. From the beginning of the war to the 1st of September, or about forty days, they lost 74,000 men, of whom 2,997 were officers, 961 of whom died on the field of battle. Between September and February, they lost, around Metz, 76,765, of whom 3,083 were officers, 7,111 non-commissioned officers, and 66 571 soldiers. Before the nineteen places besieged and invested, they lost 20,750, of whom 850 were officers; and before Paris, they lost 11,563, of whom 480 were officers,—making a total of 183,078. Judging by what happened with you, after the war, it may be estimated that of fathers, mothers, sisters, and children who died of grief or of distress due to the war, there were about twice as many as there were soldiers; which would make, for each nation, about 400,000 individuals, or 800,000 in all, and several thousands of millions spent, in less than six months.

THE ROSIERES.

While they are counting the dead on both sides, they are also crowning the *Rosieres*. Singular nation! It is like the Italian bandits of Calabria, who pray to the Madonna with hands still stained with the blood they have shed. But possibly you do not know what a *Rosiere* and her crowning are? The Mayor of any Commune where this custom has become established chooses the most deserving young girl of the district, and generally gives her a portion, either from some fund bequeathed or given by some one for that purpose, or some money is voted [illegible]. Then, on the appointed day, the clergyman, preceded by crosses and banners, goes to seek the *Rosiere* at her dwelling. She receives all kinds of ovations; ceremonies in the church and out of it; promenades through the village; embraces from the Mayor, and often even the counsellors; the delivery of the portion, and generally some jewels and laces, given by her friends or admirers. In the evening, there are the balls, games, fireworks, etc. Since the last war, there has been a great renewal of *Rosieres* around Paris. Each village has one, and some are crowning two, under pretence that there was no celebration last year. One would say that, just after the war, they felt the necessity of restoring themselves by the contemplation of rural virtues; but, in reality, it is merely a way to make money. The crowning of a *Rosiere* always takes place on Sunday. Parisians, and strangers even, attend, and leave their money in the village,—some at the church, others at the tavern, and others at the balls or games.

Montreuil, more celebrated for its peaches than its virtues and *Rosieres*, has had its festival, which was a complete success. It was merely to make some money while waiting for the crop of peaches, the manna of Montreuil, and a harvest for which the place has been famous for more than 200 years. Not less than 620 acres are planted with peach trees grown *en espalier*,—which yearly produce for the cultivators from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs. On the other hand, at the time of this blessed harvest, all the women of the village and neighborhood get a sort of irritation on hands and arms which lasts for a month. It comes from brushing the peaches. The down of the fruit sticks to their skins in spite of everything, and causes this breaking-out, which is not dangerous, but which nothing can stop.

THE NEW LOAN.

The bill relative to the loan has been sent to the Assembly by the Minister of Finance. The Government asks for authority to borrow 3,000,000,000 francs at 5 per cent. It is, I believe, the heaviest loan ever made by any nation at once, and in this way. It is believed that it will be taken at 86 francs. Naturally, the financiers and capitalists are greatly excited. They say that it will be subscribed for two or three times over, owing chiefly to its running for so long a time. And all this is going abroad, owing to our double fault. I hope the lesson will profit us. It is so expensive that it probably will.

EMILE CARREY.

THE BLANTON-DUNCAN PARTY.

Proceedings of the Grant Political Champagne Meeting to be Held in Louisville in September.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.
LOUISVILLE, July 30.

The State of Kentucky is all Greeley. The Democratic party here, with its ponderous majority, together with nearly all of those Republicans most active in securing the election of General Grant in 1868, is a unit for the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. The talk about discontent and disruption in the Democratic ranks is all bombast. Old Horace Greeley has been accepted willingly and gladly. The rational people here seem to believe that he is just the man for the time; that he is by nature the very thing to fit into the niche, and close up and make strong and one again the divided sections.

Blanton Duncan (with his vest-pocket full of badly-mutilated clippings from that part of the New York *Tribune* which received the effusions of Mr. Greeley's aspiring night-editor, eleven years ago) is still going about making a noise. This is his home, and here is where he makes the most noise. He has the privilege of the editorial columns of the Louisville *Ledger*, which was erst the organ of Bourbonism in Kentucky, but, having died in trying to do it, has come to life, partly, in the way of an afternoon sheet, and consequently is without political influence. But Mr. Effluvius Duncan can't see this, or else won't see it. He gets in one of his quotations about every fourth day, and sits astraddle of the chimney-top of his palatial mansion on Fourth Street, the other three, to wipe the honest perspiration from his belabored brow, and contemplate the effect his George-Francis-Train epigram has had upon the country round-about. This not being the season for fires, you know, and Mr. Blanton being wise enough to take the parlor-chimney, he can get a pretty satisfactory view from his altitudinous outlook.

It is said that, since Mr. Voorhees and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* went back on him, Mr. Duncan has not been the same man; that he is sad at times, and would weep if he could; but there is yet one hope left for him in the broad, bright expanse of the future into which he is making his way like an armed man that stands in mid-air and cuts wildly at a cloud. September, with its ripened fruits, and completed harvests, and hazy promise of Indian summer, will bring Mr. Blanton Duncan's Convention. It is true there have been no responses as yet,—no thundering upheavals of the surging masses,—no delegates appointed; but there will be a Convention, nevertheless. It must be remembered that Mr. Duncan is a gentleman of princely fortune; that he is master of lands in the country, and master of houses in town; and that everybody is ever invited to his house that don't come. His hospitality is beyond dispute; his political sagacity is what is laughed at. So there will be a Convention, don't you see? Mr. John Smith, and Mr. John Brown, and Mr. William Williams, and Mr. —— Jones will convene; and so, you see, there will be a Convention. Of course, they will elect Mr. Blanton Duncan Temporary and Permanent Chairman by acclamation, also making him *ex-officio* Secretary. This very wise and politic move on the part of the Convention will, of course, be acknowledged by Mr. Duncan with a volley of champagne-corks. Mr. Duncan will then make a speech, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, and announcing that it is time to proceed to the nomination of President and Vice President. Mr. Blanton will then be nominated for President, and Mr. Duncan for Vice President, by acclamation. The ticket will then stand:

BLANTON AND DUNCAN,

and, after resolving that Blanton is no better than Duncan, and that the Democracy adheres to the resolutions of '98, each member of the Convention will pocket a bottle of champagne, labeled with the new ticket (the labels have already been printed and pasted on), and go tearfully back to their enlightened constituency.

So, you see, there will be a Convention and a third ticket; and that the Blanton-Duncan party has not abandoned the field, and does not intend to do so. If Colonel Dawson, who is the editor of the *Ledger*, does not shut down on Mr. Duncan's paragraphs before then, he will occupy the time betwixt now and the Convention in commenting on quotations from Mr. Greeley's night-editor, and sit astraddle his parlor-chimney to watch the effect.

E. B.

"The Irish Are Ireland's Worst Enemy."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That the unjust and highly ungenerous sentiment which forms the heading of this letter should be found in the columns of a journal of such social and political standing as THE TRIBUNE, causes extreme pain and surprise to the Irish of Chicago, especially taking into account the liberal character of your paper.

The reputation of Irishmen has been so often vilified by the English press (and, sad to say, by some American papers, also), that they tire of refuting the continuous stream of slander flowing on them from so many quarters.

Indeed, so long as these attacks were confined to the organs of British opinion in the United Kingdom, and to the pro-English press in this country, our countrymen could afford to let them pass by as the heedless winds that roll over our heads; but it is a different thing when we find that a great political paper, faithfully reflecting American opinions on most points, is contaminated by the moral poison, and joins the rabble-throng that have been hounding down poor distracted Ireland. Before I go further, let me consider the premises on which the extraordinary assertion of THE TRIBUNE is based.

Gladstone, it appears, is about taking into "anxious consideration" the bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits, passed some 43 years ago; and forthwith THE TRIBUNE says that this intended action is owing to the burst of indignation of the Irish Catholics at the hideous insinuations of Keogh against the priesthood, in his famous decision on the Galway Election Petition.

To prove the point, we are favored with a quotation of an alleged threatening letter sent to Sir Arthur Guinness. Now, any one acquainted with the manner in which the British Government metes out justice to the sister-isle would unhesitatingly set this production down as the handiwork of one of its spies. No sane man in Dublin would believe in the genuineness of this remarkable note.

We all know how such things were manufactured during the great Fenian excitement in that country. Inflammatory placards used to be posted in towns and villages, calling on the people to perform impossible feats and rid the country of the oppressor. It was no uncommon thing for a policeman to hide a revolver under the thatch of a house, and soon after have the occupants cast into prison for having concealed weapons on their premises. And all this to give a color for the tyrannic measures resorted to by a Despotic Government.

How does this Paternal Administration regard the liberty of the subject in West Meath. In that ill-fated county, if an unfortunate traveler is found out of doors after 7 p. m., he is subjected to imprisonment not exceeding three years, *nor less than six months*, with hard labor.

Almost every night is witnessed the heart-rending spectacle of husbands torn from their wives and little children, and young men dragged away from their aged parents. And, worse than all, when it enters the capricious mind of a lascivious Sub-Inspector, he goes in the dead of night, with a posse of police, to some peaceful homestead, and make a pretended search for treasonable documents; but, in reality, his object is to expose to the lewd gaze of these "officers of justice" the shivering form of an Irish virgin, as she is forced from her slumber!

Sir, had you seen Ireland as I have, you wouldn't have said that her people are her worst enemies. More likely you would have lifted your pen in their vindication, and given to the world a true account of their wrongs.

If the Gladstone Government should choose now to enforce the act against that revered body, the Society of Jesus, it is not caused by the attitude of the Irish people with regard to Judge Keogh. The English Premier is too shrewd a statesman not to have seen the effect of the Galway decision on the minds of the Catholics of Ireland; and, when we find Mr. Butt and Mr. Maguire, in the House of Commons, protesting against the arch-calumniator, Mr. Justice Keogh,—and the Mayor of Limerick presiding at an indignation-meeting got up for the same purpose,—you can imagine the injured feelings of Irish Catholics on this point.

Judge Keogh has earned for himself an unenviable reputation in Ireland. Ever since he has agitated for a seat in Parliament, when he counselled Irishmen to be wary till the long nights came on, and they could shoot the tyrant behind the hedge; when he swore, "so help me God," never to accept place or pension from the English Parliament until the repeal of the Union should be gained, down to the present, his acts are such as not to recommend him to the good graces of a generous people. Few Irishmen can forget the indecent haste with which he went through the trial of the McCormack brothers, and thereby was the cause of hanging two innocent men, as the real murderer came and confessed his crime shortly after.

There is little use in bringing accusations against an English Judge in an American paper; but I point out these cases to illustrate the character of the man who has been so much be praised in certain quarters lately.

It seems as if the unfortunate Irish are doomed to be misrepresented in every quarter. The robbers and thieves of our cities almost daily play off the game. Take up the criminal statistics of Chicago (as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE), and see the extraordinary disproportion of Irish criminals as compared with those of other nationalities. Now, it is a patent fact that more than a third of those brought up before Police Courts represent themselves as Irish, while they, in reality, belong to other nations.

No wonder that we feel disgusted at the manner in which crimes are attributed to us which we never committed. We are like the goat mentioned in the Scriptures, sent forth laden with the sins of many nations.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

AN IRISHMAN.

ILLINOIS STREET, July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not a pleasant task to undertake the defence of a people who are being forever accused. "The Irish are Ireland's worst enemies,"—I quote the expression from an editorial in your issue of this date. The charge is a strange one, and made, to say the least of it, on a very small foundation.

The Irish people are accused of being their country's greatest foes, on what authority? On the anonymous letter of some ingenious rascal, doubtless belonging to the anti-Irish camp, which precious document was addressed to Sir Arthur Guinness, a very good man in his way, as Irish landlords go. But by what magical intuition has the writer of to-day's article discovered that the Irish people are responsible for the vulgar and blustering letter addressed to the fledgeling Baronet? Even granting that the letter was written by an Irishman—that is, by a National Irishman—is that a reason why all Ireland should be branded for the fault of one man? It may be averred that a Thug-like conspiracy exists for the destruction of Judge Keogh and his friends. That is very unlikely. The National party regard Judge Keogh as a mean instrument in the hands of England,—such an instrument as she has ever found useful in holding Ireland in the dust,—a "patriot" perjured, a Judge without principle. He is the representative of a system,—the enlightened English system of "governing" Ireland,—and his life is more of a reproach to British fair play than his death would be a benefit to the Irish cause. As for Sir Arthur Guinness, I don't believe that any decent Irishman ever threatened his life. The men, in Ireland, who kill bad landlords,—and Sir Arthur is not a bad landlord,—don't begin by letter-writing, polite or otherwise.

The silly motive of that blatant coward, Sir Robert Peel, relative to the Jesuit-Expulsion bill of 1829, which the English Government has never dared enforce, is referred to as resulting from the furor created in Ireland by the uncalled-for tirade of Judge Keogh against a portion of the priesthood. Very likely such men as Peel are ever on the watch for something of that kind. How is it that the English Government never complained of priestly interference when the Catholic Bishop of Kerry and some Jesuits, in Longford, exerted themselves for the Government candidates?

Perhaps an American newspaper is not the best medium in the world through which to discuss Irish affairs; but, why will American journalists labor so zealously to write down an unfortunate nation which has millions of hereditary foes? If our American friends know little of native Irish politics, then, as free-born men, they should give the weaker party the benefit of the doubt. At all events, if, after at least three centuries of nearly undisputed sway over Ireland, her English Governors can do no better in the way of "pacifying" the island, don't you think it is about time for them to give the thing up as a very bad job? Could the Irish themselves, bad as some Americans think them, make a worse muddle of their own affairs than the benevolent English have succeeded in doing for them? Of course, the answer will come readily, "The thing is impossible. Irish freedom is impossible, because of the faults of the Celtic character." Fiddlesticks! Take any nation, the most phlegmatic, and degrade it as Ireland has been degraded, rob it as Ireland has been robbed, and the result will be the same—faction, and consequent political impotency. The maddened people, unarmed and untrained, would fly into periodical bursts of frenzy from the sheer force of despair. Ireland has neither the arms nor the discipline to fight for her just demand,—self-government; consequently, she must brawl, so to speak, for her very existence, in the Slough of Despond established by her rulers.

AN IRISHMAN.

CHICAGO, July 30.

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF
MEDFORD RUM.
The Best Rum in the States.
Lawrence's Medford Old Rum,
Of the finest grades and of all ages.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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Write us for Circular. Our trade-marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations.
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127 Broad-st., Boston.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Branch---Its Dismal Appearance---Surf-Bathing.

Saratoga—The Crœsuses—The Hotels: Island Pond, and Its Beauties.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, July 26.

It is impossible to conceive two places so totally unlike as Saratoga and Long Branch. I knew it was "the right thing to do" to like

LONG BRANCH,

and a strong effort was made to comply with the requisition; but it was a miserable failure. A long, low, sandy beach; one street, Ocean avenue; along this street a string of cottages; a long line of wooden hotels, without tree or shrub, but standing as desolate and bare as the Pyramids,—and you have Long Branch. It was my fortune to see at Blackwell's Island several gangs of prisoners, and I gave them the credit of being the most motley, hardest-looking set of depraved humanity ever inclosed between two walls. But I am prepared to say that

A STRING OF SEA-BATHERS

at Long Branch can discount them 50 per cent, and still have a large margin. A straw hat, tied under the chin; a blue shirt and drawers, the former of which, in case it incloses a male, is safely and discreetly tucked away, but, if a female, falls below the hips and is fastened about the waist; and you have about the only bathing costume in use. A stake is driven on the beach; another in the sea; a rope is stretched between them; and, to this rope, young men and maidens, old women and children, cling while the surf tumbles them about. Your imagination may picture the delightful sight produced by the wrestlings with old Neptune of 250 pounds of female humanity clad in the garb above noted; but my pen is not equal to the task of describing it. The student of anatomy is respectfully referred to Long Branch as a most desirable point for the successful prosecution of his studies. It is the fashion to go into the sea, take hold of the rope, and get pounded by the surf; and it consequently will be immaterial whether old Ocean knocks down 250 pounds of woman or an animated bone-yard (as your correspondent was basely called after a desperate struggle with the waves, and after imbibing a quantity of brine)—for there is no higher law at a watering-place than the decree of Fashion.

And yet, notwithstanding its general desolate appearance, and the absence of almost everything which is generally considered necessary to make a summer home attractive, I am confident Long Branch will be a large place. Cottages are being constructed the entire distance from Sandy Hook, and corner-lots are as desirable as on our own boulevards. I am prepared to say, however, although it may be considered a piece of Chicago egotism, that the Garden City offers facilities for a summer resort far superior to anything I saw there; and that there is hardly a foot of ground from Lincoln Park to Evanston, or from Thirty-fifth street to the Calumet, which is not preferable to the location of the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch.

SARATOGA

has its distinct attractions, and must always be a desirable place in summer. The town is so beautifully shaded, the streets are so fine and so nicely kept, and there is an air of such complete quiet and repose, that it would be sought even if it did not possess its innumerable and inexhaustible springs. Even at the hotels, the verandahs seem to be preferred to the ball-rooms. There is a great sprinkling of gray hairs everywhere. Old Crœsus is "laying off" generally, and, although about the only subject he discusses is "bonds," he does so with half-closed eyes, and as if he was simply the victim of a habit he could not overcome. Mrs. Crœsus is in her element; and is just now wholly absorbed in getting the little Misses Crœsus muslined and tarletaned for the children's ball at the Grand Union to-morrow night. It is to be a grand affair, of course, and, if her little Adolphus and Arabella dance the most beautifully, and in juvenile splendor outshine the other Adolphuses and Arabellas, she will lie down to sleep contented, with *Nunc dimittis* for her prayer.

THE HOTELS

are simply immense. About six years ago, all of them were of wood. They have all been destroyed, and rebuilt of brick, since then, except the Clarendon, which is yet waiting for the spark which sooner or later must destroy it. But the rooms——well, they are the nicest closets I have thus far met. I felt really grateful for such a nice place to hang my clothes in, and I trust that all of the guests were equally as fortunate. If Nature didn't require her creatures to sleep, or had enabled them to do so by standing up and leaning against a wall, a room in a Saratoga hotel would be as delightful as it is now execrable.

There is but one place to which I would refer before I close my letter. Those of your readers who have made the trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and have taken the Grand Trunk from the latter place to the White Mountains (Gorham), will remember that, at a little place on the line between Canada and the United States, you stop for eating, and are stopped while a Custom-House officer endeavors to ascertain how much money Montreal shop-keepers have swindled you of. His efforts are usually satisfactory as far as you are concerned, and you go on your way rejoicing in the possession of sundry cigars, bottles, good clothes, etc., on which Uncle S. has affixed no stamp, or for which entry you have paid no stamps. But you should have remained longer at this little place called

ISLAND POND.

There is a beautiful stream in which rests a truly emerald isle, from which the place takes its name, and along the banks of that stream are views as beautiful and romantic, as from Mt. Washington they are sublime. There are gorges up which you can look 300 feet, and through which rushes the noble little stream, bounding down rocks and resting in pools which the sun never reaches, for the overhanging trees. You would have discovered also, in that stream, trout as beautiful to look at as they are delicious to the taste,—the largest, finest trout in all New England. A more delightful country to really rusticate in, a better homelike hotel you will go much further to enjoy. You will find nothing but the view from the Tip-Top House that will pay so well as a journey from Chicago to the sea. ORLANDO.

SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.

A Rancho of Two Hundred Thousand Acres—Shepherds, Grizzlies, California Lions and other Beasts.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The rancho from which I write—the Tejon it is called—seems to me, as I have said above, the finest property in the United States in a single hand. It contains nearly 200,000 acres, and lies at the junction of the Sierra Nevada with the Coast Range, which bend around toward each other in a vast sweep, and form the bottom of the great San Joaquin Valley. The two mountain ranges do not quite meet. The Tejon Pass, a narrow defile, separates them, and gives egress from the valley into the Los Angeles country. You may ride for eighty miles on the country road upon this great estate; it supports this year over 10,000 sheep, and it has a peasantry of its own, about whom I shall tell you presently. The Tejon is devoted to sheep; and here I saw the operation of shearing—eight or nine weeks are required to shear the whole flock—as well as the various details of the management of a California sheep farm. What we call at home a flock, is here called a band of sheep. These bands consist usually of from 1,300 to 1,600 sheep, and each band is in charge of a shepherd. Of course the sheep are scattered over many miles of territory, but each band has a limited range, defined somewhat by the vicinity of water, and it is customary in California to drive every night into a corral, or inclosure usually fenced with brush, and with a narrow entrance. This corral is near water, and the sheep drink at morning and evening. The shepherd sleeps near by, in a hut, or in the mountain part of the Tejon Rancho, on a *tepestra*. The corral is to keep the sheep together at night, and protect them in a measure against the attacks of wild beasts, which, curiously enough, are too cowardly to venture after dark inside of even a low fence. The tepestra is to protect the shepherd himself against the attacks of grizzly bears, which are still abundant in the mountains, especially in the Coast Range. The tepestra is a platform about twelve feet high, built upon stout poles solidly set in the ground. Upon this platform the shepherd sleeps, in the mountains, at the entrance of the corral; the grizzly bear cannot climb a pole, though he can get up a tree large enough to give his claws a hold. It is, I believe, not infrequent for a grizzly to stand up at the side of a tepestra at night, and try to rouse out the shepherd. But all the men are armed with guns, which they carry day and night.

The grizzly does not usually attack sheep. The California lion, a strong but very cowardly beast, the wild cat, the fox, and the coyote, are the sheep's enemies. The last named is easily poisoned, with meal which has strychnine powdered over it. The others are hunted when they become troublesome, and, as the lion, on the slightest alarm, takes to a tree, and will run even from a small dog, it is not accounted a very troublesome beast. Indians, Spaniards, Chinese, and some Scotchmen, serve as shepherds in California. The last are thought the best; and the Chinese make very faithful shepherds if they are properly and carefully trained. They are apt to herd the sheep too closely together at first. Dogs I have found but little used in the sheep ranches I have seen. They are not often thoroughly trained, and where they are neglected, become a nuisance. Of course, the shepherds have to be supplied at stated intervals with food. They usually receive a week's rations, which they cook for themselves. At the Tejon there are two supply-stations; and every morning donkeys and mules were sent out with food to some distant shepherds. The station-masters count the sheep as they deliver the rations, and thus all the bands are counted once a week and if any sheep are missing they must be accounted for. The shepherd is allowed to kill a sheep once in so many days, but he must keep the pelt, which is valuable. Above the ration masters are the major-domos. Each of these has charge of a certain number of bands; on a smaller estate there is usually but one major-domo. It is his duty to see that the shepherds are competent; that new pasturage is ready when a band has need for it; to see that the corrals are in good order; to provide extra hands at lambing time, to examine the sheep, to keep out scab, which is almost the only disease sheep are subject to in this State, and to give out the rations for distribution. On such an estate as the Tejon there is, finally, a general superintendent and a bookkeeper and storekeeper—for here in the wilderness a supply of goods of various kinds must be kept for the use of the people. A blacksmith, teamster, plowmen, carpenters and house servants make up the Tejon's Company. The gardeners and servants are Chinese, as they are usually are in this State, and very good men they are—civil, obliging and competent.

MYSTERIOUS BANK ROBBERY.

The First National Bank of Council Bluffs Robbed of $20,000 in Broad Daylight.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil, July 31.

One of the boldest, most daring and mysterious robberies that ever took place, was perpetrated in this city on Monday. Rumor was rife upon our streets, yesterday, that the First National Bank of this city had been robbed of money to the amount of $20,000, but it was at first not generally believed. However, in the afternoon, a reporter of the *Nonpareil*, called at the counting house in question, and learned that the report was only too true,—that $20,000 in currency had been taken from the vaults of the bank in open daylight, while the Cashier was in the room. At what time of day, or in what manner the money disappeared, is known to the thief alone.

In answer to our inquiries, the officers of the bank informed us that they knew nothing of the robbery until about half past 5 o'clock Monday evening. The Cashier of the institution, Mr. S. Farnsworth, unlocked the vaults at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the money was all in its proper place, in the back part of the vault. At the time of unlocking the receptacle in which the money was left, Mr. Farnsworth took out a tin box containing loose bills to the amount of $1,000, and, after placing the bills of the different denominations in their proper apartments, put this box on the outer edge of the safe, where it would be convenient of access during the day.

Sometime in the forenoon, the Cashier sent his bookkeeper, Mr. A. T. Rice, out to make collections, while he remained to attend upon the patrons of the institution. It was during that time, that the Cashier thinks the robbery was committed. His theory is, that while he was engaged making out drafts, paying checks and receiving deposits, the thief entered the back door, passed around behind the railing, stooped down and reached into the vault, and secured the money—making his escape through the same place through which he entered. The money stolen was tied up in three packages, one of which contained $10,000, and the other two $5,000 each. The loose bills in the tin box, in the front part of the safe, were not molested.

The loss of the above amount of money is a heavy blow to the bank, but the managers assure the public that none but themselves shall lose anything by the occurrence. The capital stock of the institution is, we believe, about $50,000, all told.

The facts of the robbery, as far as known, were at once put into the hands of detectives, who are now busily engaged in endeavoring to solve the great mystery in which the whole affair is shrouded.

A STRANGE EXPERIMENT.

How an English Philosopher Studies Prison Life.

From the New York Times.

Inspired, no doubt, by the assemblage in London of the International Prison Congress, a social philosopher there named Milne, has devised a new method of pushing his investigations. Observing a police officer at the entrance to the station in Bow street, Mr. Milne walked up to him and affably requested to be locked up. The officer, Drayton by name, suggested as an alternative worth consideration, that Mr. Milne should go away. Mr. Milne demurred, and with some tartness repeated his request. Drayton rejoined, emphasizing his former advice, and adding to it with some asperity the conventional injunction to "move on." At this Mr. Milne, who is a respectable gentleman well stricken in years, began to dance gayly around his interlocutor, belaboring him the while over the shoulders with his umbrella. Drayton seems to have borne this for some time with a sort of amazed toleration; yet, unwilling to have the amusement indefinitely protracted, he finally took his assailant into custody.

Next morning Mr. Milne was presented, in due course, to Mr. Vaughan, the sitting magistrate, and asked what he had to say to this charge. The prisoner made answer that he had nothing to say, except to assure the Justice that the Police Constable behaved with the greatest propriety, and had given his evidence in the most creditable manner. "He was quite right," said Mr. Milne, nodding and smiling graciously at the officer, "and I have nothing to complain of." Mr. Milne went on to explain that he had been anxious to try an experiment to get practical knowledge of the treatment of prisoners. The Judge might think him a dreamer, or even a "wild illusionist." He was neither. The object he had in view was most important to society and he was most earnestly striving to pursue it. Mr. Vaughan here reminded the prisoner that if he wished to see the inside of the cells, as he alleged, the Superintendent or Inspector at the station would have allowed him to do so. To this Mr. Milne made response that he was not unawares of that probability, but that this method would not have served his purpose. He wished to discover not how a visitor, but how a prisoner would be treated. It was essential that he should master the subject in all its bearings, since it was his intention to bring it before the House of Commons.

The magistrate, who seems to have regard to the philanthropic designs thus described with some suspicion, imposed a fine of fifteen shillings, and repeated that the intent professed by the prisoner might have been compassed with out paying anything at all; but Mr. Milne smiled blandly, paid the money, and, having expressed the wish that no account of this affair should get in the newspapers, blew a kiss affectionately to the complaining officer and left the Court. The newspapers promptly gave full details of the business next day, so that the imitator of the famous Greenwood was in this respect disappointed. How far the information he has acquired through his experience in the cells may compensate Mr. Milne for his undesired publicity we can only conjecture when the result of his labors appears, as is promised, in print. If, however, his powers of description and of argument do not surpass his ingenuity in getting opportunities to exercise them, the public will hardly lose much should his publication be indefinitely deferred.

Hanging Extraordinary.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A man named Henry Neeley went down in a well, on Saturday night, at Bissell's Point, for the purpose of recovering a hat which had been dropped in. In a short time he gave a signal of distress, which told those above him that he was being overcome with foul air. There was but little time for deliberation. A rope was hastily procured by the bystanders, one end of which was formed into a noose and let down to the sufferer. After angling a moment the man in the well gave the rope a little jerk, and the men at the other end commenced pulling it up. When about half way out, they discovered that the noose had fallen over the man's head, and that he was dangling by the neck. Horrified at the discovery, they wisely concluded that death by strangulation was no worse than death by suffocation, and so they continued to pull away until they landed Neeley on *terra firma*, in an unconscious state. By the application of proper restoratives he was resuscitated and is now doing well.

This thrilling incident furnishes an illustration of the truth of the old saying that "when you have got hold of a good thing, just hold on to it."

Doré's Great Work—"Christ Leaving the Prætorium."

From the London Art Journal.

It cannot for a moment be doubted that the selection of the incident commemorated by the picture under notice evinces a rare instinct of genius. From that early questioning in the Temple, which Holman Hunt has so tenderly and nobly imagined, to the moment of the glorious ascension from Olivet, no incident of the divine life can be selected which is characterized by an equal amount of pathos and grandeur. The Transfiguration is a subject in depicting which no great artist can desire to measure himself against Raffaelle. The Resurrection and the Ascension have been often, if never quite successfully, attempted. At no moment preceding that in which Pilate delivered the great victim to his enemies would the pathos, the sorrow, and the surprise have been so great.

At no other period of the trial, the condemnation or the execution, could the sufferer have been represented under circumstances that would not detract from his apparent dignity, or harrow the feelings with the definition of physical pain or inflicted humiliation. The noble French version of the New Testament has led the artist to the appropriate use of the Latin translation. Thus, before a line was laid upon the canvas, there was the conception of a grand picture indicated by the very title of "Christ leaving the Prætorium."

The figure that descends the steps is one without precedent or parallel in treatment. A simple white robe, the garment without a seam, drapes a majestic form, which comes upon the eye as with a visible motion, and long prevents the attention from wandering to the surrounding details of the scene.

Masses of Roman architecture fill the background to the right and to the left; while a vista opens between to a hill, crowned with buildings, and fading into a deep blue sky. The aerial prospect is magical. Pilate stands at the head of the long flight of steps, a noble figure, waving off the sacerdotal group that addresses him. His gesture is such as he may have used who said, "What I have written, I have written." Behind this distant knot of figures a veil of volcanic shower thickening the air betokens the coming of the mysterious darkness revealed by historians. Nearer the spectator, and close behind Christ, are three of the chief priests, malignantly triumphant. A group of figures, chiefly seated, to the right, is remarkable for wonderful brilliancy and harmony of color, no less than for grouping and expression. One man, who turns his head over his shoulder with an intense expression of cruel enjoyment, will be especially remarked here. Below these figures in a small group of the friends of Christ—the women who remained faithful when one of the chosen twelve betrayed, and another denied, Him. The most remarkable figure in this group is that of Mary, the mother of the Lord—a grand and touching conception, and is a poem in itself. On the left are more ignoble elements—the malefactors who bear the cross, the thankless mob, and the arch traitor himself, shrinking from the presence of his victim. Between these two groups stern Roman soldiers clear the way. The shadow of the cross falls on the path which Christ has to tread.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York *Independent* is authority for the statement that Boston alone has sent to benighted Africa, in the last six months, 439,500 gallons of Medford rum.

—One hundred cars were ferried across the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg on Tuesday last. The *Journal* says this is the greatest day's work ever performed by this ferry, and seems to show the necessity for a bridge.

—And still they come. Twenty-one thousand immigrants, principally from Germany, England, and Ireland, have been landed at the port of New York since the first of last month.

—An accident at Long Branch is thus reported by a lady correspondent: One day last week, Miss Bolt, from Boston, was sitting at our table; she had a lovely toilet during dinner; but she sneezed, when lo! the half of the waist of her dress ripped out, and mamma had to put her lace shawl around her. The dress was made with one of those single-thread machines, and, the lady being quite "snug" in her figure, the sneeze broke that thread.

—A curious lawsuit is in progress in France. A butcher, at a country fair, negotiated with a farmer for the purchase of an ox. Terms were agreed upon, the purchaser counted out the price in bank-notes, and placed them in the hands of the farmer, and the ox immediately thrust out its long, rough tongue, licked up the currency, and swallowed it with a gusto. The seller thereupon refused to transfer the ox, claiming that the bargain had not been completed. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, in which the ox, being yet unbutchered, is decidedly the best off of all.

—The steamboat war on the Hudson has ended by the withdrawal of the old line of Troy steamers, which included the Vanderbilt, Connecticut, and Golden Gate. The Hancox Company is said to be bankrupt, and their boats have been attached. It is said that the Hancox boats have scarcely made a trip this season on which the loss was less than $100, and sometimes it has reached $300. The rivalry was such between the old line and the Citizens' line, that the fare for some weeks between Troy and New York was down to 10 cents.

The Female Politician.

Concerning the female politician, the London *Anthropological Review* says:

"A State with a hermaphroditic form of government, if even it could exist for a generation, is by nature doomed to extinction; it may, however, be worth while to consider what kind of a being a woman would become who should take an active part in the election of a Representative. As an energetic member of the Committee, she would have to fight the battle, foot by foot, with her opponents of either sex; she could not always sit at home and restrict herself to the use of a voting paper, because she would tacitly admit her unfitness for political life, with all its hard work and turmoil of speech-making; she would be like a foreigner giving a vote from a distance, without a knowledge of the qualities necessary for success in Parliament. It would be necessary for her to be thoroughly prepared for the fray, breeched instead of petticoated, with a voice hoarse from shouting, with her hair cropped close to her head, with her deltoid muscles developed at the expense of her bust, prepared with syllogisms instead of smiles, and more ready to plant a blow than to shed a tear. She hurries from her husbandless, childless hearth to make a speech on the hustings; with hard biceps and harder elbows, she forces her way through the election mob; her powerful intellect fully appreciates all the ribald jests and obscene gestures of the British 'rough;' she knows the art of conciliating rude natures, and can exchange 'chaff' with a foul-mouthed costermonger; or, if necessary, she can defend herself and blacken the eye of a drunken bargee. She has learned all the catechism of politics, and when she mounts the platform she can glibly recite to the world according to the side she has chosen. Experience has taught her the value of invectives, and she denounces her opponent with a choice selection of the strongest epithets; at first she speaks loud in a tone of contentment and self-satisfaction; she ends by losing her temper and bawling at the top of her voice. The crowd, never very indulgent, has no mind to respect a sex which makes no claim, and has forfeited all right, to forbearance. The hardened lines of her face are battered with apples, brickbats, and rotten eggs,—the recognized weapons of political warfare. Perhaps the very place where she stands is the mark of a storming party, and after enjoying the glory of an encounter with a prize fighter, (it may be of her own sex) she is at last brought to the ground by superior skill and strength. Then probably she retires to her home; but I, for one, had rather not follow her thither, or into that House of the Parliament of which she is destined one day to become an ornament."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strohl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison st., cor. Clinton st.

Delicate stomachs that reject ordinary cathartics, readily tolerate that pleasant beverage, Effervescing Crab Orchard salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., Ohio. For sale by all Druggists.

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being highly enamel'd and thin,
They will never, break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT's daily brushed in.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.—More than twenty years ago the Mustang Liniment made its debut in the West. Its cures of the various external diseases of horses and cattle astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand for it sprung up which necessitated the manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache and other external ailments of mankind. Then it was tried as a healing, pain-killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, spasms, etc., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals spread rapidly, and Mustang Liniment soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a standard cure.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL IN good location. Address FLOUR MILL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A CASH business; will pay that amount per month. No bonus. 118 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS—ANY person or firm wishing to go into the manufacturing of an article paying large profits, with a large and increasing demand, can see such an article by calling at Burke's European Hotel. J. T. STRONG.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 CASH CAPital, which will yield $10,000 profit in one year. Address G 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $10,000 TO take half interest in business paying 100 per cent. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH, TO take a half interest in a well-established drug store. Address X 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to invest $500 in some business. Address N 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in the new and splendid Turkish Baths in this city. This affords a rare opportunity for a young physician or business man, to establish himself in a safe and profitable business in Chicago. For particulars, call on or address T. B., 494 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital can find a good opening in an established, first class mercantile business in this city; reference first class. Address P 69, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BADGES, PINS, medals, and other campaign goods; quick sales and large profits; $3 worth of samples sent prepaid for $1. Address J. A. PIERCE & CO., 124 West Madison-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four styles, adapted to parlor, dining room, library, and office. The old bachelor's single bedstead now ready. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO, BEDsteads, bureaus, tables, lounges, mirrors, spring beds, and commodes, mattresses, etc., at manufacturers' lowest prices. It is for your interest to examine before buying. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES DESIRING A first class, powerful reed organ, should have one made to order at the Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st., thereby getting, at a moderate cost, what is desired in style of casing as well as in quality and quantity of tone.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, ON 6 months' time, for $175, at 490 State-st. GEORGE CASPER.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree; scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 533, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1237.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 464 South Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—200,000 BRICK, AUGUST AND SEPtember delivery, for cash. J. O. McCORD, 448 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HAVING TO LEAVE THE CITY I herewith offer for sale all the real estate belonging to me at prices and terms which make secure to the purchaser a large advance, all of it being offered below the market price, as I am not a real estate agent, and only sell my own lots. It would be desirable for any one to see to me if they wish to purchase below the list price. I have abstracts of all property, which is a consideration these times:

144x174 feet corner Lake and Valentine, 3 blocks west of Western av; price, $55 per foot, one-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years' time; lots are selling within 2 blocks at $80 per foot.

54x145 corner Fulton and Oakley, best corner out side the fire limits; the street 80 feet, and only good dwelling houses built or allowed; makes it valuable; terms $1,200 cash, balance in 4 years.

25x140 in same Block as above.

No. 80 Coolidge-st, one block west of Western av, with fine house of 8 rooms in complete order, fine garden and trees; lot 36x125; a most comfortable home; price $4,000 on easy terms.

No. 89 Coolidge-st, lot 24x125, new house of 6 rooms, water very cheap, $2,500, ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

100x180 feet Adams and Fifty-eighth-st, Hyde Park, at $40 per foot, 4 blocks from 200 foot boulevard, 2 blocks from South Park, 2 blocks from South Park station; property near to is sold last week at $70 per foot; terms easy.

24x125 feet near corner Polk and Robey on Polk, $950 on 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' time; worth $1,000.

80 acres adjoining town of Lyerville, Iowa, 30 miles west of Dubuque; all good; 16 acres in cultivation; the prettiest site in Iowa, $50 per acre; will trade it.

I will be at 924 West Lake-st on Friday from 9 until 6 o'clock; also, on Saturday from 9 until 6 to show the property. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE SOUTH of city limits:

South Park Boulevard, cor Oakwood, 157½x150 ft.

South Park Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st, 113x 200 ft.

Vincennes av, cor Oakwood, 155x163 ft.

Vincennes av, cor Boulevard, 52x125 ft.

Oakwood av, adjoining, and east of South Park Boulevard, 573x135 ft.

Michigan av, s w cor Forty-eighth-st, 209x163 ft.

Indiana av, s w cor Forty-eighth-st, 100x163 ft.

Indiana av, n w cor Fifty-third-st, 155x170 ft.

Calumet av, n w cor Fifty-first-st, 300x150 ft.

Prairie av, 4 corners Fifty-third-st, 9 (x170 ft.

Also a large amount of other property in the vicinity of the South Park and Boulevards.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—54 FEET ON CLARK-ST., JUST south of Polk, west front; $400 per foot, with brick dwellings.

Also, 25 feet between Polk and Taylor, on Clark-st, with two story frame store, renting at $1,200. Price, $5,500.

Large fine frame house on Wabash-av, near Twelfth-st; lot $1,174.

6 7/10 acres on Ashland-av and Seventy-third-st, very cheap.

JAMES V. A. BUTLER, 13 Otis Block, corner La Salle and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—$3,800—3 BLOCKS FROM LAKE shore and easy of access to 2 foot and steam cars, two new houses bay windows etc., will be finished as buyer wishes.

Also, $4,500 new house, 8 rooms, gas, etc., and large basement.

Bargains in lots and acre property, South Side only. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 6 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 6 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western av, Polk, Taylor and Campbell-avs. Water all complete.

100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st.

100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.

25 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted st.

Inquire on premises or at 135 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boones Block. 100 feet east front on Forrest av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st. with a fine two story frame house, at a great bargain for cash.

24 acres running through from Monroe st. to Jackson, two Blocks west of California st.

24 100 acres fronting on Madison-st., running through to Barry Point road, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ON FAVORABLE terms, 2 fine residences on Warren av.

1 store and ground lease on State-st.

2 lots, shops and machinery in Watertown, Wis.

1 3-story brick store in Watertown, Wis.

160 acres of good farming land in Wayne Co., Ill.

110 splendid building lots in suburban village of Winnetka. Stores and offices to rent to good localities. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 181 East Madison st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—92x125, SOUTHWEST CORNER Evans av. and Forty second-st; $5,000, $500 cash, $1,000 in 1873 balance in 5 years.

Nine-room modern house near Douglas place, $4,500, $500 cash $1,800 in 1873 balance 5 years.

Two houses on Thirtieth st, between Wabash av. and State st, $4,000. WHITE & READ, 274 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN HONORE AND Lincoln-sts, on Jackson, south front; $85 per foot; the cheapest lots in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000 BARGAIN! IN A FINE 3-story brick house on Michigan av, corner Thirty second st; front; one adjoining only $8,000. Now is the time to buy a house, as there are no nice dwellings being built for sale. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON NORTH SIDE, out of fire limits, on monthly payments; good chance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., southwest of Stock Yards at $1,200 per acre, worth $1,800; abstract ready. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—50 VACANT LOTS, 75 HOUSES AND lots, 16 farms to exchange for city property. Also, desirable acre property, to subdivide. Inquire of J. H. HOOKER, No. 351 Wabash av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR Thirty second st, for $250 ft; also, 50 or 100x300 ft grove lot in Centerville near Drexel Boulevard, at decided bargain if sold to-day. JOS. S. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV—50X180 FEET, southwest corner of Michigan av and Twenty-fifth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS—2 lots, corner of Hubbard and Diller sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—14 ACRES ON STATE-st., near Fifty-second. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA ST.—8 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Royce. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—$30—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—House and lot, 441 Second-st. J. B. McKOWN, Evening Post job rooms.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGES AND TWO-story houses on the West Side; also several lots on West Madison, very cheap. GEO. ROUNDS & CO., 118 East Washington st, Room 35.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—3 LOTS, EACH 50 feet front on Prairie-av, near Thirty seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50X172 FEET EAST front on Wabash-av, near Twenty-sixth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOT 50x150 FEET ON Clinton st, between Van Buren and Harrison, suitable for manufacturing purposes. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST.—92x100 FEET ON Michigan st, near Kingsbury; terms of payment easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET ON SOUTH Clark-st, near Jackson-st, near Pacific Hotel and Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV.—FIVE ACRES ON Drexel-av, corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 BEAUTIFUL GROVE lots in or Wicker Park; 25 feet corner State and Thirty fourth sts; new house and lot for $2,000; easy terms. L. WHITNEY & CO., 123 West Washington.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWO BRICK houses of 11 rooms each and lots on Johnson-place and Vincennes-av, $5,400 and $6,000, only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE with basement, on Michigan-av; very good finish inside; barn and lot 160 feet deep to alley; $12,000 if taken at once; easy terms.

House and lot, 25x170, on Prairie-av, east front, near Thirtieth st; $8,000.

House and lot 25x125, on Indiana av; $4,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY. 10 acre Block, part handsomely wooded, bounded by Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts, and Egandale and Greenwood avs; easy payments. GEORGE H. KOZET, 414 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 ACRES subdivided, fronting Junction-av. on sixty-third-st., half-mile from railroad station and near Western-av. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner of Market and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES IN S E ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14. GEORGE H. KOZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR FORTY-first-st, 50, 100, or 150 feet; one-sixth cash, balance 10 years at 8 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK, A NEW, neat, pretty residence, ten rooms, water, gas, sewerage, barn and lot 48x125; price, $8,000; terms cash, except $2,400 due 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—I shall close this sale soon, Block 7 Section 38 Town 39, Range 14 East, 20 acres, located on Thirty first st, south Chicago; will make 240 lots soon worth $1,000 each; can't wait; title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren st, near Ashland-av, 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 189 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY-HOUSE, 22 BY 32; new house; between Paulina and Wood-sts on Twenty-second. House and lot will be sold under value.

FOR SALE—THE TWO OCTAGON MARble-front residences, Nos. 53 and 54 Throop-st., fronting on Jefferson Park; 3 stories and basement; has all modern improvements; the finest location in the city. Terms easy. Inquire at 77 Throop st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST LAKE-st., near Western av. Good and cheap at $3,500. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, SOUTH OF Twenty-sixth st, east front; house and 100 feet ground for $38,000. Michigan-av, south of Twenty-eighth st, house and 53 feet ground for $27,000; payments very easy. WM. GARNETT.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES ON VAN BUREN-ST., between California and Kedzie sts. Very cheap if taken within 3 days. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 4 years' lease, No. 44 Bay-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—40X180 TO 20 FOOT ALley. Ellis-av, 200 feet north of Egan-av. This is cheap, very near steam and horse cars; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Lake st, containing three lots with stores and dwellings. Want an offer as the owner wishes to leave town. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MORE OF THOSE new cottages at Oakland (Thirty-sixth st.) left, with marble mantels, and very near horse and steam cars, cheap at $3,500; $300 cash, and balance $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GRACELAND ROAD—10 ACRES on Graceland Road, near Davis-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CRUPPEN-ST.—LOT 25 BY 130 feet on Cruppen-st, between Wabash and Michigan-av. Price $1,500. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MAY-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house and basement, lot 22x125 feet front, No. 43 South May st, near Washington st. Early possession given. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN AV.—5 ACRES ON Egan av, near Cotton Manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE BARgains in real estate—improved and by the acre. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—FINE lot, 75x175, on Madison-av, east front, north of Fifty-seventh st, with house and barn, $8,000.

Very fine place one block above north of hotel, lot 100x200, east front, for park.

House and lot, 50x160, on Cornell-st, corner of Fifty-fourth, $6,500.

Choice building lots from $10 to $75 per foot.

House and lot 50x175, on Lake av, $11,000.

House and lot 50x175, $2,500.

2-story house, 28x122, $1,500.

Good frame brick house and lot on private park; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments.

8 acres on Paulina st, beautifully wooded, and fronting 2 streets, at a bargain.

House and lot, 50x125, Woodlawn, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT NORwood Park, or unimproved lots offered at a bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st, Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE—A NEAT PRETTY cottage; 8 large rooms, with closets; large lot with shade trees; terms very easy. Apply at 135 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap. GEO. V. SYLD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—LOTS NEAR SOUTH Evanston Depot, $12 to $25 per front foot, on easy payments.

Four pleasant residences for sale, two near Lake shore, beautifully shaded with large oak trees. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE COUNTY, IND., 1,800 acres in a body accessible by 2 railroads, 2 miles river front, at Clark's Station, 24 miles from Chicago Court House, $50 per acre. 1,880 acres on Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles from Court House, one mile and a half front on Lake Michigan, 1½ miles river front. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV.—50 OR 100 FT FRONT on Indiana-av, near Forty-seventh st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND boulevard, near Seventy-second st and Cornell or Grand Junction. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—24 ACRES CORNER of Halsted and Addison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—STATE AND EIGHTY THIRD-ST.—170 feet Wabash and Eighty-third-st, 250 feet Michigan-av, and Eighty-third st, 264 feet Indiana-av and Eighty-third-st, 352 feet. All for $12,500. Terms quarter cash. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots to those who will build; money furnished to build with; the highest land and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, 6 PER cent interest, 500 lots at South Englewood. SHERMAN & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN OAK Park, within five minutes' walk of depot. House is new; contains seven rooms, pantry and closets. Ready for occupancy September 1. Price, $2,500. Terms easy. Address E. C. ARNOLD, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT AT Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on the C. & N. W. Railway. House contains 7 rooms, 3 closets and pantry, with cistern and well all complete; price low. Terms very easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st., in the basement, or at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—300 acres on Halsted and Ninety-fifth-st, convenient to three railroad stations; rare chance for an investment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ACRES AND LOTS, near station; streets macadamized, sidewalks down; abstract complete. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, West Evanston, Lake Grove, and Glencoe, lots at wholesale price; lower than any other party can afford to sell them at. I can sell a lot for $300 up to $5,000, and a house and lot from $1,500 to $6,000; on any terms to suit. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st, or at Evanston.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. W. 24, 39, 12, FOR $135 per acre on easy terms if sold at once; 7 acres near watch factory at Cornell, for $1,500 acre. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—RICHard P. Barker, being in feeble health, offers for sale his country residence, known as "Oak Grove," adjoining the city of Niles, Mich. It contains sixty acres of land, thirty acres of excellent improved farming land and thirty acres a grove of oak and other native forest trees rolling, uneven, but exceedingly romantic and picturesque, and Brandywine Creek, an available and unfailing stream of spring water flowing as near as possible through the centre.

On the west of said grove and creek is the St. Joseph River. Said streams are full of fish and always will be, which can be caught for the sport every day of the year on the banks of the river and of several streams, as also with fishing craft and row-boats. The fish comprise many varieties: Black and Rock Bass, Pickerel, Sunfish, Yellow and Silver Cat-fish, Sturgeon, Black and Lake Suckers, Bullheads, Wall-eyed Pike and Perch. Apple and other bearing fruit trees are on the premises. The grove is susceptible of a moderate expense of being converted into a winding carriage drive of several miles in length without injury to the trees.

The grounds, the grove and carriage drive, with the river, the creek, and the buildings, render the place one of the most desirable and beautiful residences in the Northwest or in any section of the country. In front of the house is a large oak grove. The place is in a good state of repair.

The house is large and very roomy, and there are 2 handsome marble mantel pieces.

The buildings including the house, are convenient and in good repair. The property is in the market and for sale; would be exchanged for productive real estate.

Apply to R. P. BARKER, on the premises, or R. PAINE, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR A grocery store or drug store doing a respectable business or for city real estate, upward of 540 acres timbered land, 60 miles south of St. Louis, healthy, handsome location, unfailing water; unlimited stock range, railroad surveyed and will be built contiguous, making timber valuable; [illegible]. Address [illegible].

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD ADJOINING farms, 60 miles west of Chicago, [illegible] cheap and on good terms, as the owner is about to leave the country. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOME CHEAP ACRE PROPERTY within 12 miles of Court House, and on or near railroad. Give description and price. Address R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A FEW ACRES OF LAND close to a new opened railroad station, or a large lot in a new rising village, suitable for a store building; or would buy store with dwelling attached in a good location. Address, stating particulars, to L. B. MILLER, Minooka, Ill.

WANTED—LOTS ON FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-first sts, near State; also on Wallace and Butterfield. Fifty feet; also on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana-avs., near Fiftieth-sts. LARKIN & HALL, 79 Canal-st.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE AND ACRE OF ground in suburban town near Chicago; will pay half cash; owners call at once. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN SOUTH SIDE UNimproved real estate for a cash customer. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LARGE FRAME house cheap. C. L. PRATT, 71 South Canal st.

WANTED—20 ACRES NEAR CITY LIMITS. Will pay cash. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe-st, in the city of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale. Are in working order and in operation. Capacity—Brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A CROCKERY STORE DOING FAIR BUSIness for sale, cheap for cash. Inquire 303½ Michigan-av.

A NO. 1 CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN THE GROcery business. Call and investigate. 714 Carroll st., (cor Robey.)

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, doing a good business in one of the best locations in the city for day and transient boarders. Any one wishing to step into a good paying business should call at 122 South Halsted-st. Good paying business; small capital required, and satisfactory [illegible]. Very little capital; [illegible] reasons given for selling.

A FRUIT, POULTRY AND VEGETABLE MARket doing a first-class business, for sale. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

A GOOD PAYING, WELL-LOCATED RESTAUrant for sale. Terms easy. Address X 88, Tribune Branch office.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD business, for sale. 129 West Madison-st.

A [illegible] GROCERY STORE IN THE BEST [illegible] for sale. [illegible].

A WELL-ORGANIZED [illegible] for sale at a bargain, by [illegible] Randolph-st. A good location, doing quite well; present owner being desirous of going in another business. A 21, Tribune office.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, TOgether with 1½ years' lease, and household furniture for sale cheap. B. DALY, 266 West Twelfth-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN, AND WILL BE SOLD this week, a boarding house and saloon; license obtained and will be transferred to a good party; rent low. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines st.

BARBER'S SALOON FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS, South Side; must be sold. Call on J. K. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP. BEST locality in the city. M 58, Tribune office.

CROCKERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A RETAIL crockery and glassware business, on South Halsted st; expenses low; an eligible opening. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 312 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A VERY LOW price, one of the most complete flouring mills in Peoria, Ill. For particulars, address JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 13 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, etc. Address HOTEL, 284 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STORE, 313 LAKE ST., CORNER OF Hoyne, to rent and stock for sale.

HALF INTEREST IN A STOCK OF HARDware merchandise of $3,000 for sale, no bonus; part time, or all in city real estate. Address R 34, Tribune Office.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COPYRIGHT, plates, and an edition of about 400 copies of my Interest Tables, recently published. These tables are constructed on a principle entirely new, and are manifestly superior to any others now in use. S. J. KELSO, Detroit, Mich.

KEYSTONE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNdry, 90 to 98 Erie st, North Division, for sale. Building 120 feet front by 100 feet deep, three stories high, capable of running from 200 to 250 hands, and is in full operation, with all the work she is capable of doing. Terms: small payment down; balance on long time. Address as above.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A PAPERHANGing store, in a very desirable business location, doing an excellent business, running for six years; and very cheap; rent very moderate. MRS. KIRK, 147 West Randolph-st.

TO GROCERS—THE MANDARIN TEA AND spice warehouse, 23 and 25 West Randolph-st, for sale. The most central location in the city; horses, wagons, and all complete for an extensive trade. [illegible] will near the city [illegible] for making money, will remain with the purchaser a month, if desired. References—Knowles, Cloyes & Co., 26 Lake st; Zeiver st. and E. M. Hall, 129 and 131 Randolph-st.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. N. A. & C. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. DELLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

VINEGAR WORKS FOR SALE—ANY PERSON wishing to engage in the vinegar business can find a rare chance to purchase an old establishment, with a good trade, on very favorable terms. Address Box 314, Davenport, Iowa.

WISHING TO CHANGE BUSINESS I OFFER my entire stock of groceries and good will at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars, address [illegible]. Apply 142 West Harrison st.

$800 TO $1,000 INTEREST FOR SALE IN one of the best-paying businesses in the city. For particulars address D 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM OCT. 1, a large house in the pleasantest and healthiest part of New Haven Conn.; 22 rooms, completely furnished, and water throughout, stables, garden, and large grounds. The city affords the best of school, society, and literary advantages. Address JOHN JAY DUBOIS, Room 16, No. 7 Murray st, New York, or apply to H. S. Mason, 323 Michigan av., Chicago.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, A DESIRABLE residence containing 9 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale, or would rent furnished to a good tenant. Apply on the premises on Friday and Saturday next to LEWIS B. FORD, southeast corner Sixty-third and School-st.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 1271 West Madison-st, house 421 West Madison, 9 rooms; good location for boardinghouse. Rent $1,000 per annum.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF 12 rooms and lot with barn, No. 1072 Prairie-av, near Twenty third st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 287 WEST Van Buren-st, with modern improvements. Apply to R. M. GUTHRIE, 151 East Madison, Room 7.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT DWELLING house of 15 rooms, No. 6 Harmon court, between Michigan and Wabash avs; has all modern improvements, is completely and handsomely furnished, and will be rented either furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the West Side; splendid location; suitable for gentlemen's residence or private boarding house; hall carpets, etc., for sale; will board with renter if desired. Address A 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 331 South Morgan-st, 6 rooms, closets, bath room, etc. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house with barn; 207 Twenty fifth st; 11 rooms; gas and fixtures and water; $75 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—307 FULTON-ST—A FINE BASEment cottage in a first class neighborhood. Inquire of M. STAUGHAN, 115 West Madison st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 46 THIRD-ST.—7 ROOMS, bath room, hot and cold water. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, NORTH side on horse railway street. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st, Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, BUTTERY, AND ONE closet, in the new 2 story house in the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth and Garibaldi sts.

TO RENT—A SINGLE BED, 50 CENTS PER night, at the old California House, 53 South Canal st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE OR small with or without board; first class house, modern improvements; 159 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, $30; 5 ROOMS, $20; 4 rooms, $15; 2 rooms, $8. 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen or ladies, at 125 West Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, UNFURnished, in brick house, to party without children; first class neighborhood. A. S. WADHAMS, 874 Adams, near Honore-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF PLEASANT FRONT rooms, unfurnished at 749 Wabash av.

TO RENT—FOUR FINE ROOMS, ON HALSTED, near Madison, either separately or together. Apply to THOS. F. McGRANE, 77 Halsted.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in new marble front residence, 280 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN COTTAGE; $15; No. 511 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A FEW ELEGANT UNfurnished rooms; very desirable location. Apply at 225 West Washington st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman only at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished to gentlemen only, at 259 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK COURT A LARGE lofty room on first floor, suitable for gentlemen, without board; also a small room.

TO RENT—ROOMS—SIX FURNISHED, PLEASant, and cool, three of which pays whole rent. Furniture for sale. 190 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements in new marble front buildings on State st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORE, 2 STORY AND BASEMENT, 146 Market-st., next to corner Arie. Key at 144 Market st. For particulars inquire at 30 Rucker st.

TO RENT—STORE AND TWO ROOMS, SUITable for saloon and grocery; good location; rent $35 per month. Apply at 29 Fourth st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—A ROOM 40X90. L. N. SCOTT, 224 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with use of elevator of No. 85 East Jackson st; the above will be rented separate or together, and for manufacturing purposes if desired. Inquire of WM. M. DALE, 22 East Quincy st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY TIME BETWEEN now and September 1, a cottage of 5 or 6 rooms. Location, West Side, near Madison-st. Address at once or call on F. H. W., 144 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF about five rooms, within 20 minutes' walk of the board of trade, for gentleman and wife. No children. Address S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL AND COMpletely furnished house desirably located on the South Side, for a private family. Address R 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WORKSHOP SUITable for a blacksmith where power and the use of a lathe could be had. Address with price, P C, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE AV.—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOARDers wanted. Two pleasant front rooms can be had for gentleman and lady or single gentlemen. Also, second girl wanted.

24 ABERDEEN ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with or without board. All first-class.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK, furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; private family.

49 FOURTH ST.—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board, can be had. Day boarders wanted.

51 SOUTH HALSTED ST.—HANDSOME FURnished room, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE VACANCIES in the new boarding-house; spring-beds, and first class board; $5 and $6 per week.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE boarding-house, newly furnished; furnished rooms to rent, with board, for ladies or gentlemen. Board by the week, day, or meal.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished front room on second story, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURnished room, with board, $14 a week, to two gentlemen; $8 for one.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find pleasant rooms and good board.

292 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also, day board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY large and nicely furnished front room with first board, also one large single room. References required.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant rooms, with good board, one block from street cars and park.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A front parlor to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

WEBER HOUSE, 136 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST class board at from $6 to $8 per week. Transient, $2. Day board, $5.

South Side.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. A good hotel table attached.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD SIZED THIRD story front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, on moderate terms.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, one with alcove; also, room for gentleman, with board. References.

694 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished front suites for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gentlemen; house new; accommodations first-class; references required.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private family; first-class board.

806 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room for gentleman; also, pleasant furnished room for a couple; also, day board.

905 [illegible] front house near Twenty-fifth-st., suitable for families or single gentlemen, with first class board.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THREE nicely furnished rooms with first class board for gent and wife or single gents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN private family, where there are no other boarders—rooms furnished or unfurnished—on South Side, east of State st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN OLESON, FORMERLY baker at Cedar River, Mich., will call at 244 West Twenty second-st, he will hear of something to his advantage. SPALDING, HOUGHTELING & JOHNSON.

PERSONAL—WILL GENTLEMEN THAT called at 358 Michigan-av. to rent rooms call Saturday, when definite answer will be given.

PERSONAL—IF MARY E. BOOLE WILL CALL at 457 Wabash-av., she will learn something of great advantage to her. TAYLOR & SMITH.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. ELIZAbeth Seal, an old lady whose disappearance causes profound apprehension among her friends. She wore a brown dress, plaid shawl and winter hood. Any information will be thankfully received at 90 [illegible].

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FAIRBANKS HAY OR coal scale nearly new. Apply to C. BECKER, 503 Archer av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES OF DIFFERent dimensions, to be removed. ADAMS & MURRAY, 143 W. Madison st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STORE FIXTURES, best for a grocery store, cheap. 511 South State st.

FOR SALE—FAIRBANK SCALES, GOOD AS new, to be seen in use; fit for any commission house; all complete. Call at 88 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF LOCKS, BUTTS, bronzed goods, and general hardware, at low figures. WM. & W. WHEELER, [illegible] State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. [illegible] MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business [illegible] marriages, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, &c. [illegible] tell the truth about anything they wish to know. Cure all diseases or no pay. 291 West Madison-st.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS—ONE OF THE VERY best—There will be a seance, held by Carrie M. Sawyer, on this (Friday) evening, at No. 19 North Ada st. None should fail to attend. The manifestations are truly wonderful. Go and see for yourself. J. C. WRIGHT.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT CORNER OF [illegible] and [illegible] st, with cash down, for a house near Thirty-fourth-st., or a residence on South side, worth $10,000 to $12,000. Will cash the difference. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Wadsworth Block, Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the leather business, and speaks the German language. Apply at 21 South Canal st.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK IMmediately, at 13 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD in a Commission store who is not afraid of work; must come well recommended. CLARK, LAWRENCE & CO., 75 West Lake st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 years of age, to work in a grocery store; must have a knowledge of the business, and come well recommended. Apply to JAMES V. BYRNE, 856 Archer av.

WANTED—BOY FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age, for cashier and assistant bookkeeper, in hardware house; must live at home; best reference required. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper; middle aged man preferred. Address, giving full name and references. W. Carrier 2.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE ACquainted with building business preferred. McDONALD JOHNSTONE & CO., 41 South Green st, near Madison.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN PREferred, who has some experience in bookkeeping, and comes well recommended. Salary small, but situation permanent. Address L 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN; MUST be a first class window dresser, and competent to sell goods in any department; city references and experience required. HIGGINS & BRAND, 337 West Madison st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 years of age as entry clerk; salary moderate. Apply before 9 a.m. J. B. SHAY, 243 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HARDWARE CLERK—MUST UNderstand the business. Apply at MARTIN'S, 816 West Lake st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR FRUIT commission trade. Experienced hand preferred. Must have good references. Address F 87, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCER—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man capable of taking charge of a store. Must give undoubted references. Address, with references, stating length of time in business, B 22, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANDY MAKERS FOR stick candy and steam work. Steady employment. Address JOHNSTON BROTHERS, 226 and 228 East Water st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, AT 89 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND TO RUN A SCROLL-saw, turning lathe and shaping machine. CROSSETTE & HARREN, corner Kingsbury and Illinois sts.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE, ONE CONVERsant in all branches of the business. Address, with reference, F 54.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, 10 GOOD PLANERS at 36 and 38 River-st. None but live men need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB WOOD TURNER IN A furniture factory, near Chicago; steady work; Chicago prices. Call to-day at 88 South Jefferson-st, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE WEISS BEER. Apply at 17 South Canal st, immediately. Good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL plumber. One capable of figuring jobs and acting as foreman. Address, giving experience and reference, D 54, Tribune Branch office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE SPRINKLER; good, steady man; none but those that want work and willing to work for good wages need apply. Call to-day between 6 and 7 and 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 189 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—SMART BOY TO DRIVE A LAUNdry wagon, take care of a horse, and make himself generally useful. 455 Wabash av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO ARTISTS THAT CAN DO A No. 1 job in ink, water colors, and oil; a permanent place and steady work. Apply immediately, giving full name, residence, and salary required. American Photographic and Enlargement Company, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY IN A wholesale coal office—one who can come well recommended, and resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, W. 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT LAWYER, familiar with Illinois practice, to take charge of business already established and share the profits of at least $3,000 per year. None but those of considerable experience need apply. Also a lawyer's clerk. Address F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN at 242 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO DAY, 300 MORE men for Northwestern Railroad, Menominee Sparta, and for Wisconsin Central; wages $2 to $2.50. Also, 100 men near city, and sawmill and farm hands; free fare, and no fees. Apply at 39 West Randolph st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on Kimball & Co., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than any.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN. APPLY TO H. JONES, brick maker, Wood-st., south of Blue Island-av., from 11 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF age to do office work; one who is honest and capable and can bring good references as to character. Apply at WILL & ROBERTS, corner Tyler and Market-sts.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR LABORERS this morning to help carpenters on second building north of Madison, on Dearborn-st., west side of street.

WANTED—TEN BOYS. INQUIRE AT 141 State-st. DANL. BARCLAY.

WANTED—100 GOOD QUARRYMEN AT GOOD wages immediately. Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 Market-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Lake Superior, wages, $2.25; board $4.00. Fare and board furnished to the work, no hurry up with your baggage and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 GRAVEL TRAIN MEN. Also, [illegible] highest wages paid; free fare. Apply at 85 West Washington-st.

WANTED—[illegible] RAILROAD LABORERS for the Detroit & Bay City Railroad. Wages $2 per day; board $4; free fare. Also, 200 for Louisville & Northern Road, same terms; 200 for Northwestern Road, same; and 100 to work on farms, sawmills, brick yards, &c., at the highest wages paid. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central, and Northwestern Railroads; wages $2 to $3 per day; 100 men for the city, wages, $2; 50 saw mill and farm hands. ANGELL & PARKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR NORTHWESTern, Wisconsin Central, and Chicago & Pacific Railroads; wages $2.25 per day; free fare and no office charges; also work in city. Apply at 22 West Madison and 25 West Randolph-sts., Agents for companies.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY COLORED MAN to work around the house and wait on table. Apply at 571 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT URLICH HOUSE, COR. STATE and Twenty-second-sts, 4 colored waiters early this morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RESTAUrant waiter at Washington Dining Rooms, 179 West Washington-st. Call from 10 to 11 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, harness, every Tuesday and Saturday. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. Good stabling for horses. 421 State st.

FINE ASSORTMENT PHILADELPHIA CARriages and buggies just received at EDWARDS' salesrooms, 219 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE, ONLY LITtle used; a new rosewood piano, standard make; and a new black walnut parlor set, latest pattern, low for cash. Call at 270 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—30 GOOD HORSES, AT BROWN & PERKINS' sale and boarding stable, entrance Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE PHAETON, TOP and open buggy and Democrat wagon. Also, two or three horses. 63 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HAMBLETONIAN COLT, 5 years old, is about 16 hands high, has a heavy tail, and is very stylish. 600 W. Monroe st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, KIND, FAMILY HORSE and 2 seat carriage and harness, worth $450, will sell for $250. Call until 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m., at 85 Vernon-av., one block south of Douglas-place.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TEAM, WAGON, [illegible] or on monthly payments, at carriage shop 175 West [illegible].

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, $80, at No. 654 West Madison-st. O. C. HINES.

FOR SALE—A 5 YEAR OLD HORSE, WEIGHT 1,200 lbs., suitable for an express wagon, teaming, or carriage use. Call rear 544 [illegible].

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions; late styles and strictly first-class work at popular prices. We call attention to light work of [illegible] stoves and track [illegible]. SNYDER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

TWO FRENCH PONIES FOR SALE, SUITABLE for boys; nice and quiet. Also good work horse for $60. 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE A FIRST-CLASS heavy express or business horse, weighing 1,200, for an open buggy, or will sell very cheap for cash. Barn rear 704 Michigan av.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOUR HORSES AND grocery delivery wagons. Call at 494 West Madison-st., from 7 to 9 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, etc.; also business and road wagons of our own make, any of which we will sell at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 31ST ULT., ON STATE ST. BEtween Randolph and Madison, a twisted gold chain, having at one end a gold ball, and at the other a wolf's head, with one red glass eye. The chain is highly valued by the owner, as it is a present from a friend. A good reward will be given to any one returning the same to 221 Arnold-st. ALFRED DAKER.

LOST—FROM A BUGGY, FROM RANDOLPH to Washington and Washington to Sangamon, a brown silk umbrella with ivory handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 80 West Randolph.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MARE, 4 YEARS old, small scratch on left hind foot, short mane, and long tail. The finder will receive $10 reward on returning her to 62 Bremer-st.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money, on West Kinzie st, between Halsted and West Water sts; owner can have it by calling at the office of the Standinavern, 75 West Kinzie-st.

FOUND—RUNNING AT LARGE, A SORREL mare. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of Alderman M. B. BAILY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A GRAY MARE, about 14 hands high, 12 years old, brown spotted, with rope halter, and weight, from the subscriber, at Austin. A liberal reward for her return to L. S. PINNY, 708 North Desplaines-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR ANY INFORMATION of Gino Strossa, a young Italian boy that plays the violin. He left home last Tuesday. No. 66 South Canal st. He has his hair cut very short; slim face; dark brown [illegible]. Any one returning him will receive the above reward from his father, SPRONER STROSSA.

LOST—IF THE SADDLE AND OTHER THINGS taken from stable 1331 Indiana av. a few days ago are returned, a reward will be given and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD—LOST AT CITY LIMITS, south Side, small black and tan dog, with cropped ears, two white spots, leather strap with ring around his neck, answers to the name of Katrine. Above reward will be paid for his recovery. C. GUERNEY, 38 Oakwood-av.

INSTRUCTION.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO THE cooking and washing for a small family. Good wages paid. Apply at 327 Throop st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND CHAMBERmaid, with references, at 402 and 404 Randolph st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON IN a private boarding house, 270 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Come early. Good wages. 98 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER GIRL AT 30 AND 32 West Madison st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CALL AT 8 South Union st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DININGroom girl, at the Johnstone House, 132 and 134 West Madison st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; Swedish or German preferred. Apply at 663 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; to one well recommended good wages will be paid. Inquire at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHer, and ironer, and assist with general housework; Swedish or German. Apply at 479 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED GIRL FOR general housework; good wages. Inquire at No. 670 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two persons; references required, and the best wages paid. Apply at No. 1420 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork (except washing) at 630 Mitchell st; wages liberal; family small.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 21 Sangamon-st., near Adams; must be thoroughly competent and willing to work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must come prepared to stay. Apply at 273 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 149 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two. Apply, with references between 2 and 4 p. m., at 172 West Madison-st, west house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking, washing, ironing, &c.—Swedish, German, or Norwegian. Apply at 90 Thirty-first st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM AND chamber girl at Aberdeen House, 23 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Best of city references required. 1117 Indiana-av., bet. Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth sts.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK Court, 3 girls for family at Winnetka. Also, girls for Evanston and Riverside. Good wages.

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, and one nurse girl, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Apply at once at 530 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS for hotels, boarding houses, and private families in the city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH DISHES—Also a good dining-room girl. 374 State-st. Inquire at restaurant.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of six. Apply to THOS. B. MORRIS, in the hat store, 272 West Madison-st., on Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—GIRL THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to do chamber work and general housework; German or Norwegian preferred. 179 Twenty-first-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND TO run a Wilcox & Gibbs Machine. Steady employment and good pay. Apply at once to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 290 Wabash-ave.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY NURSE who can come well recommended, for a sick gentleman. Apply at 340 Calumet-av.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE CITY. Liberal salaries to good canvassers. Call on E. P. SEDGWICK & CO., 34 South Clinton st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET nurse for a babe two weeks old. Apply to ANDREW NELSON, Room No. 42 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE EXPERIenced in real estate business; has Notary Public commission; capable of management; thorough knowledge of and a practical bookkeeper; well posted in title papers and in blanks; any number of best city references. Address B 34, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY POSITION IN A wholesale boot and shoe house, by a young man who has had four years' experience as salesman and assistant bookkeeper. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man of perfectly moral habits and long experience, desires a position as clerk in any business. Is a good penman, and correct accountant. Undoubted references. Address N 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale grocery, by a young man lately from Canada. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of recommendations given. Address T 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, in a wholesale or retail grocery; understands bookkeeping; good recommendations from employers. Address S 85, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe with the best references. Address 339 South Morgan st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced practical engineer, to run or erect engines or machinery. Has best of city references. Address, for one week, R 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE machinist trade, a young man; will work cheap. Address [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS gardener. Apply to E. POULEY, florist, corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER, IN ONE of the Public Schools, by a gentleman of experience. Address R 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT or the like, by a good penman, who understands the German language. Address R 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family to do second work or general housework. Apply at 188 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a first class private family or boarding-house; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 20 Rumsey-st, between Indiana and Fourth sts, and Reuben and Paulina sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS female cook, in hotel or restaurant. Call for two days at 409 Hubbard ct.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, stranger in the city, as housekeeper or operator in a small family. Address T 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXperience, a position as housekeeper, lady's companion, or other respectable employment. No objection to country, children, or to travel. A home the greatest object. Best of references. Address A B, or apply at 514 Wabash av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS CLERK in a cigar or confectionery store. Inquire at 288 South Green-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or eastern companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 201 Wabash-av.

LANDERS' LOAN OFFICE, 159 TWENTYsecond-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos, and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st. up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upwards, on city real estate security. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible] in large sums at 9 per cent. E. [illegible].

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] Monroe st. [illegible] security. Apply to [illegible] ESTATE [illegible] TON, 127½ West Madison st.

TO LOAN—ELECTRIC GENERATORS [illegible]. How to use them in local weakness, etc., specialties. Room 4, 120 Madison st.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE large loans on central property at 9 and 9 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR City Real Estate. R. L. PEASE, 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL SAVINGS BANK CHARter from any town in Illinois. Address SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price in cash for claims in nearly all bankrupt and insolvent insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 SOUTH Desplaines st, and 197 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANDERS, City Agents, main office, 235 West Madison st; branch, 360 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 127 South Halsted st, sell on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 72 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 83 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—BOILER, SMALL FOUR FLUE; rapid steam generator; nearly new; low price; great bargain. T. M. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal st.

WHITEBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from 15 horse power upward. Steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, &c. J. O. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 524 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OR MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, and goods of value at BARTLETT'S, 300 East Madison-st.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS—SPLENDID OPportunity is offered to Union soldiers who served during the rebellion, to have settlers, who served during the rebellion, [illegible] to [illegible] about to be opened west of the Mississippi river. For information apply personally or by letter to Capt. E. W. BOYDEN, late U. S. Pension Agent, 151 South Sangamon st., Chicago.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND [illegible], box, at 262 South Clark-st.

EASTMAN 11

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision of a Long-Pending Railroad Controversy.

The Illinois Central's Obligations Toward the Chicago & Northwestern.

A Highway Robber Sent for Twenty-four Years to the Penitentiary.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUIT BETWEEN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company against the Illinois Central was yesterday decided by Chief Justice Williams, so far as relates to the motion to dissolve an injunction to restrain the prevention of the refusal to transfer freight under an alleged agreement. The Court stated: This is a motion to dissolve an injunction upon bill, answer and affidavits, and the question to be decided is in reference to the relative rights and duties of complainant and defendant in the running of their lines of road east and west of Freeport, the point of junction of the two roads. I shall shall not state the contents of the bill, answer, and affidavits, but merely the main facts as I find them to be after an examination of the pleadings and affidavits, and then present the law applicable to the facts as I understand them. The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was chartered in the year 1836. At the commencement of the year 1851 it had constructed its road to a distance of about 40 miles, commencing at Chicago and extending west to Elgin, and had also surveyed and located its road from Elgin west to Galena and Dunleith. In February of the year last mentioned the Illinois Central Railroad was incorporated, and by the eleventh section of the act of incorporation it was provided that it might connect with any road then being constructed on the line of such road with the consent of the Company constructing the same, the said Illinois Central Railroad and the road with which it connects affording to each other facilities for the transhipment of freight and passengers, and interchange of cars upon their respective roads upon fair and equitable terms, and in case of disagreement submitting themselves to the decision of arbitrators, chosen as in the act specified, whose decision was to be final. In October, 1853, a written agreement was entered into between the Mineral Point Railroad Company, on the one part, and the Illinois Central and C. & G. W. R. R. Company, of the other part, to continue for the period of twenty years for the purpose of increasing the amount of business to be transacted over the road of the Illinois Central from Warren to Freeport, and over the road of the G. & C U Railroad Company, between Freeport and Chicago, and in December of the same year a written agreement was also entered into between the G. & C. U. Railroad Company and the present defendant regulating the mutual operation of their roads, and providing for the terms upon which the roads should be operated together; that in March, 1855, another agreement, or running arrangement, was made between the same companies for their respective lines of road, east and west of Freeport, under which the parties thereto continued to run their roads in connection for several years. That in a short time after the execution of the last mentioned agreement a considerable sum of money was expended by the G. & C. U. Railroad Company in making connection with the Illinois Central at Freeport, so that the roads of the respective companies could be operated as one line of road from Chicago to Dunleith, according to the terms of the aforesaid agreement, $10,000 having been paid by the G. & C U. R. R. Co. to the Illinois Central R. R. Co., on account of the costs of such connection, and valuable depot grounds purchased at Freeport by the G. & C. U. R. R. Co., which were used by the Illinois Central for the same purpose. That in 1864 the G. & C U. R. R. Co. was legally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.; that difficulties arose between the C & N. W. R. R. Co., and the Illinois Central, in reference to the running arrangement, and many discussions were had in reference to that, and much bad feeling engendered between the two companies, they each charging the other with having failed to carry out their running agreement until in the year 1869 the Illinois Central ceased to make connection with the freight trains of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. between Freeport and Chicago, but that the road had continued to be run as one line from Chicago to Dunleith for passenger business up to the time of filing the bill of complaint. The defendant having given to complainant notice that it would cease to receive complainant's cars to be transported on defendant's road, and would not, after the 6th of May, 1872, run this road in connection with complainant's road as a through passenger line, but that they would run their road in connection with other roads by the way of Forreston as the through line from Chicago to Dunleith, the complainants thereupon filed their bill to prevent such diversion of the passenger business to another road, alleging that in such an event the injury they would sustain would be irreparable.

Having stated the purport of the bill and the facts surrounding the case, upon which the interlocutory order issued, the Court proceeded to decide, in substance. The eleventh section of the legislative act referred to [illegible] the Illinois Central to afford to the Galena & Central Union facilities for the transhipment of freight and passengers and in the interchange of cars upon fair and equitable terms, and in case of disagreement between the companies to submit the matters of difference to arbitration. Whatever beyond this was done by way of accommodation was a voluntary act to promote mutual convenience. The defendant, by its charter, is not compelled to run its road in connection with the Galena & Chicago Union as one entire line; but, to the contrary, "transhipment" is spoken of as though to imply or indicate "that both passengers and freight were to be taken from the cars of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company and placed upon the cars upon the road of defendant, and that they were to proceed upon the defendant's road in the cars of the complainant."

The charter does not provide for facilities for the transhipment of cars, but for the transhipment of the passengers and freight which the cars may contain. If, then, there be a right to compel a continuous line of road it must be under some contract. On the part of complainant it is insisted that for years past this has been the course of business. This may be true, but no present obligation might exist to continue such an arrangement.

But here arose the question as to whether an arrangement made by one Rentoul was binding. If the defendant company had adopted it then, so it would be; but the Court failed to see that the indorsement had been established by the testimony. Whatever arrangement he made failed to impose any permanent obligation to run the two roads as a continuous line; his arrangement lacked fixed duration, unless the law aided it. The Court had already found that the law did not. There was a running arrangement made, but there was no proof that it was for a term fixed, or that it was even reduced to writing. The parties to the suit entered into an agreement in December, 1853, for the operation of their roads, and the defendant had a right to terminate this agreement upon the opening of its road to Dubuque, with option to continue its arrangement with the Galena & Chicago Union, which was to operate its road until the Illinois Central from Freeport to LaSalle was opened for use. George B. McClellan states that in April, 1859, he was authorized to abrogate the memorandum of March, 1855, which he supposed he had done, he agreeing to a temporary arrangement. This abrogation complainant had denied. The Court concluded that "neither the defendant's charter, nor any agreement it had made, gives to the complainant the right to compel defendant to operate its roads in connection with the road of complainant as a through passenger line, without change of cars, between Chicago and Dunleith; but that the only obligation now resting upon defendant is that imposed by the eleventh section of its charter, which is merely that it shall afford all proper facilities to the complainant 'in the transhipment of freight and passengers, and interchange of cars over the respective roads'" against the [illegible] solve the injunction [illegible] defendant.

BREACH OF A LEASE.

[illegible] was commenced by Mary J. Van [illegible] for an alleged breach of covenant, against Annette M. Hockaday and Robert McFeeley, the damages in which are laid at $5,000. The object of this proceeding is to recover from the defendants, for damages to the premises No. 508 Wabash avenue, by breach of the covenants of a lease, that they, as joint tenants, would keep the sewer, gas and water pipes and roof in good order and repair, at their own expense, as well as to preserve the furniture left in the house in good condition, and replace such as became demoralized beyond the loss proper to follow upon ordinary wear and tear. An attachment issued in aid, upon allegation that Annette had, within the statutory period, concealed property to delay creditors.

THE USE OF A HATCHET.

An action of trespass was instituted by Michael Costello against John O'Keefe. The damages are laid at $5,000. In an affidavit made with a view to obtain a capias, the plaintiff says that on the 7th day of July O'Keefe assaulted him, struck him three times upon the head with a hatchet, endeavoring to kill him, this too without provocation.

CITY CAUSE.

An action on the case was commenced by Conrad Metzger against the city. The damages are laid at $5,000.

PERFORMANCE WANTED.

John B. Staffer brought his bill against W. A. J. VanDuzer, of Philadelphia, to compel the specific performance of an alleged agreement to sell the west nineteen acres of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 36, 40, N 13 east, for the price of $22,800. The contract, it is alleged, dates back only to the 22d of April last.

CRIMINAL COURT.

HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED.

The usual monthly sentence-day occurred yesterday. The only noticeable cases were those of William McHerney who, having a revolver, used it to obtain money from Daniel Cameron, of the News. He had also seen a Mr. McDonald, from whom he extracted $5. He was awarded twenty-four years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Metz, highwayman, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years.

James Griffin, highwayman, was sent down for ten years.

The rest of the convicts were of small order.

COUNTY COURT.

WILLS PROVED.

The will of John Cagne was proved and letters testamentary issued to John F. Cagne and J. Reppert, under bond of $7,300.

The will of David Grier was proved and letters issued to his widow, Margaret, under bond of $6,810.

SUPERIOR COURT.

An action in the case was commenced by Abner Taylor against Bryan Philpot and Henry F. Pickett (Philpot & Pickett), real estate agents, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

How to Know It.

There are always a great many cheap articles foisted upon the market by certain parties, under different names, and most of them of a fancy character. There are combinations of common articles to which makers give the name of sauce or table sauce. These are bought at low prices by cheap restaurants, and sometimes retailed in shops. But if at any first-class hotel the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is called for, the proprietor, who knows well enough what will give satisfaction to his guest, will furnish it.

THOSE AWFUL SMELLS.

The Common Council Committee Reach a Conclusion at Last--Reid & Sherwin's Establishment to Be Declared a Nuisance, and Healy Slough to be Filled Up.

The Joint Smelling Committee of the Common Council met at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Alderman Knickerbocker in the chair. There were present Aldermen Schaffner, Stone, Hickey, Heath, Schmitz, and Bailey, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Sanitary Superintendent Rauch, and several citizens.

Mr. Guthrie said he was interested a little in Ogden Slip, and desired the Archer avenue sewer, which runs into it, to be cut off. When this was done Reid & Sherwin should be prevented from draining their establishment and throwing the refuse of their cattle yard into the slip. He urged that the slip be dredged at the expense of those who drained into it.

Mr. Maguire said he owned property adjacent to the slip and had paid $400 for having the sand which had accumulated at the mouth of the sewer removed.

Mr. Harden said it was impossible to get vessels to enter the slip, because it had been blackballed by the lake ports, especially Buffalo. The Captain took his vessel into it, and the putrescent filth had necessitated re painting.

Mr. Holmes thought the only way to clean the slip was to cut off the sewerage, and then dredge it. He hoped the rendering establishments facing it would be removed, for unless the city took some action with regard to it the citizens would not tolerate the nuisance any longer.

Mr. Tuley did not know whether the slip belonged to the city or to private parties. He presumed the city could abate the nuisance on getting an indictment. The Healy Slough matter was now in the courts.

The section under which the rendering question came up is Section 9 of the ordinance regulating slaughter houses, which provides that if Reid & Co shall suffer or permit the slaughter house they are authorized to establish to become a nuisance, and it should be so adjudged by a Court of Record or the Common Council the Council shall have the right to repeal the ordinance and annul the rights and privileges granted by it.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Committee report to the Council recommending that the establishment of Reid & Sherwin be declared a nuisance. The motion prevailed.

After further discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend the adoption of the ordinance prohibiting rendering or slaughtering of all animals within the corporate limits of the city, between April 1 and Oct. 1, to take effect on the first day of April, 1873.

The petition urging that the Healy Slough be filled was then taken up. The Committee agreed to make the following report to the Council: That, having visited the locality, and given the subject as full and careful consideration as it was in their power to do, and believing that the health and comfort of the people demand it, and that, in their opinion, dredging said slough would simply continue the nuisance, and involve the city in the expense of building and maintaining bridges over at least eight streets, to the benefit of private property, would declare said Healy Slough to be a nuisance, and recommend the passage of the accompanying order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby ordered to cause said Healy Slough to be filled, its entire length, to the level of the adjacent property, first causing a sewer of suitable size to be laid its entire length.

The Committee adjourned.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE BOSTONS.

The Boston Red Stockings seem to have lost their grip for a time. They narrowly escaped a defeat at the hands of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, last Tuesday. The *World* says of the game:

The terrific thrashing received by the Bostonians, on Saturday, from the Athletics, of Philadelphia, following so quickly on the very decided defeat they sustained at the hands of the defunct Troy Club, made them unusually alive to the necessity for playing their very best yesterday, and there can be doubt they had fully determined to lay out the poor Atlantics most completely. In this respect, however, they were very much mistaken, as they never had to play a more determined game than they were required to do yesterday. Although they have had all the advantages of a short vacation at the seaside to recuperate their exhausted powers, they do not seem to have improved in the ratio expected. George Wright played far below his regular standard, and Schafer, Gould, and McVey all made bad errors in the course of the game, while Spalding does not appear to be so effective in his pitching as before they had their holiday. Of the Atlantics, Ferguson bore off the palm for fielding honors, never playing more brilliantly than he did yesterday, while he also led the score at the bat; his hits being both well timed and well judged. Barlow and Burdock also showed to advantage in the field, although the latter once or twice displayed a lack of judgment, especially in the last inning, in trying to put a man out at first when it was barely possible to do so. Tkake did surprisingly well at the bat, but Remsen did not handle the willow as successfully as was anticipated, both he and Dehlman hitting at balls quite out of their reach.

Mr. Hatfield, of the Mutual Club, was selected as umpire, and at 25 minutes to 4 the game began with the Atlantics at [illegible] inning through an error of Crould's, but they would not have obtained even that had it not been for the audacity of little Barlow. An error by Burdock gave the Red Stockings one run also in this inning. To the surprise of most of those present, the Atlantics in the second inning punished Spalding's pitching to the tune of five runs, four of which were earned, and one obtained from a muff by G. Wright, and then whitewashed the Reds. An error by G. Wright and Schafer gave the Atlantics one run in the third inning, while the Bostons were again treated to a coat of whitewash. Then followed a whitewash for both nines, but in the fifth inning the Bostons began to pick up, putting on two runs and blanking the Brooklynites. The sixth inning was played with a like result. This brought the score nearly level, the Atlantics being 7 and the Bostons 5. Another streak of batting in the seventh inning, assisted by errors by G Wright and McVey, gave the Atlantics five more runs, only three of which were earned; and the Bostonians, who had now become considerably scared, managed to score six runs, three of which they earned. The sixth run in this inning was a doubtful one, most persons being of opinion that the last run should not have counted.

The score now stood 12 to 11 in favor of Brooklyn, but the Bostonians tied the game in the eighth inning through the fine base running of Barnes. Then followed such a scene of excitement as has seldom been surpassed on a ball-field. Of course, nearly every one's sympathy was with the plucky Co-operatives, and when the ninth and tenth innings were played without a run being obtained on either side, cheer upon cheer rent the air, while a venerable but enthusiastic admirer of the boys, Daddy Blake, threw up his hat in the air and then kicked it when it fell, regardless of the damage he might do to it or the risk he ran by exposing his gray hairs to the heat of the setting sun. In the eleventh inning the Atlantics were once more blanked, but an error in judgment by Burdock gave the Bostons the winning run. After that the boys appeared to collapse, and by a series of wild throws they allowed the Red Stockings to score four more runs. And thus ended one of the most exciting, if not one of the most brilliantly-played, games of the season. The following is a summary of the game:

BROOKLYN, L. I., July 29, 1872.—Fourth game of the championship series between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Bostons, of Boston. (The three previous games have been won by the Bostons, with scores of 23 to 3, 8 to 4, and 20 to 6.)

ATLANTIC.	R	1B.	P.	A	BOSTON.	R	1B.	P.	A
Remsen, c f	1	0	1	0	G. Wright, s. s.	4	3	2	2
Burdock, s s	1	2	2	5	Barnes, 2 b	3	6	3	1
Barlow c	2	3	7	2	Leonard, l. f	1	3	3	0
Lehlman, 1 b	0	1	12	0	McVey, c	3	4	8	1
Ferguson, 3 b	3	4	4	7	Spalding, p	2	2	0	2
Britt, p	2	3	0	1	Gould, 1 b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beavens, 2 b	1	0	2	3	Schafer, r. f	1	2	2	0
Tkake, l f	1	[illegible]	4	0	H. Wright, c. f.	1	1	0	0
Worth [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
[Totals]	12	17	33	18	Totals	17	24	33	14

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Atlantic	1	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—12
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—17

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 7; Boston, 4.
Umpire—John Hatfield, Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

MUTUALS VS. ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—In a game of base-ball to-day, the Mutuals beat the Atlantics by a score of 5 to 4.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—In a game of base ball to-day, the Baltimores scored 8, and the Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., 4. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain.

HOME MATTERS.

The Actives having been challenged by the Lakesides for the city championship, the first game will be played to-morrow afternoon at Green's Garden. Twenty-five cents admission will be charged.

—Yesterday the Red Stockings, of this city, desiring a little practice, played the Actives, who won the game by a score of 19 to 9.

AQUATIC.

YACHT RACE AT MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—The Madison Yacht Club had a regatta on Fourth Lake to-day, the result of which was no test of speed or anything else. There was a very heavy breeze, and the waves ran high. Ten first class yachts participated and came in in the order named: Mendota, George Bernard, skipper; Reckless, F. Billings, skipper; Lady of the Lake, A. R. McDonald, skipper; Marion, Patterson, skipper; Dauntless, Harry Dixon, skipper. The New Dauntless, brought from Oshkosh, through some trouble with her jib and pump, was water-logged, and had to come home. The Jessie broke her jib stay and came home. The Idler, one of the fastest yachts, failed to find one of the stake-boats, and did not go round. All the other boats, except the Reckless, which started out late, and the Mendota, wasted much time looking for a strange stake boat. A number of St. Louis, Chicago, and other visitors who are here, generously participated in the sail. The Judges finally decided that no one had fairly gone round, and declared the race off. The Happy Hope, James Ross, skipper, was the only second-class yacht that made the race, and was awarded a silver cup.

PROPOSITION FROM THE ATALANTA CREW.

Dr. Russell Withers, of the Atalanta crew, in a communication published to-day, makes the following proposition: "I feel confident that the four men comprising the Atalanta crew on the Thames, on the 10th of June, will compete with a picked four of the Amherst six, or if they cannot be got together, a picked four from the six university crews which rowed at Springfield, on the 24th of July, the race to take place over the same course before October 1st." He further says he thinks there is no doubt that the winning crew of the university regatta will accept this challenge.

THE TURF.

RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The race for the Goodwood cup occurred to-day, and was won by "Favorita," Albert Victor second, V[illegible] third. Only five horses ran. The course was two miles and a half.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

WHO'S OUT OF POCKET?

Has Anybody Suffered by Reason of Steiner's Disappearance.

The Affair Farther than Ever from a Satisfactory Solution.

A Clue Which Proved to Be No Clue.

A change has come o'er the spirit of the Steiner-Wyndham-Niboyet French-Band dream. In place of the question, "Where's Steiner?" comes the pertinent inquiry, "Who is out of pocket?" The French Benevolent Society are certainly creditors to the amount of over $1,000, but there is enough money in the Manufacturers' National Bank to the credit of Wyndham & Steiner to meet the demand. The French Band, who were to receive $8,000 for their week in Chicago, and probably a decreasing stipend for every week in other parts of the country, have already been put in possession of $4,000 by Mr. Niboyet and $5,000 by Mr. Wyndham in Philadelphia, and will probably leave the country with as much as they agreed for and more than they deserved, their absurd negligence in not collecting their pay after every concert disqualifying them from anything like sympathy. From the frequency with which checks, signed by Berthold T. Steiner to Wyndham's order are found; from the fact that no sign of his having paid out any of the money so obtained, and from the additional fact that Berthold T. Steiner did pay all the expenses, it seems pretty evident that, despite the clamor raised about that unfortunate gentleman's treatment by the outrageous, unpardonable, inhuman, etc., Steiner, he was pretty well supplied with money. Whom, then, has this infamous person so egregiously defrauded of sums ranging from $5,000 to $30,000? The answer would really seem to be a cipher.

That Berthold T. Steiner, the so-called accomplished villain, was not very expert in making points on his partner may be gathered from the following agreement between him and Wyndham:

CHICAGO, July 11, 1872.

This agreement, made between Charles Wyndham of the first part, and Berthold T. Steiner of the second part, witnesseth that in consideration of the said Charles Windham transferring his interest in the engagement of the French Band for the week beginning Monday, July 15, and ending Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, July 21 (both inclusive) to the said Berthold T. Steiner, upon the terms of his contract with Mr. Niboyet, acting for the Benevolent Fund and French Band and other engagements, the said party of the second part agrees to deposit in the Manufacturers' National Bank, to the credit of the said party of the first part, on Friday, July 12 the sum of five thousand dollars, and, in addition to the five thousand dollars to be paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, the party of the second part agrees to cede to the party of the first part all interest in the Riverside picnic in contemplation, and the Saturday *matinee* in the Lancers at the Globe Theatre or in concert elsewhere, the party of the first part guaranteeing the safe arrival in Chicago, in good time for the Friday and Saturday evening performance, namely at half-past 7 o'clock.

The said party of the second part agrees to act as agent or manager for the party of the first part during the following week, on a tour with said band, for 10 per cent of the profits accruing to the said party of the first part during the tour.

It is mutually agreed that the proceeds of the concerts be deposited in the joint names of the contracting parties in the Manufacturers' National Bank, and that the said funds shall not be used for defraying preliminary expenses. The said deposit shall, moreover, not be withdrawn until after the funds due to the band and Benevolent Society, and all incidental expenses shall be covered, all excess of which is due and to be handed over to Berthold T. Steiner or his order.

CHARLES WYNDHAM,
BERTHOLD T. STEINER.

From all of which it would appear that "the party of the first part" had pretty much the best of the bargain, and "the party of the second part" plenty of hard work. So hard, indeed, was the work which devolved upon the latter that it was an exception if he got more than one meal a day between 11 in the morning and midnight. So oppressive and wearing was his work, so nervously active was the young manager in the pursuit of his labors, that on one occasion, Mr. Anderson states, while taking his second meal at Bachelor's restaurant, on State street, after midnight, he fell fast asleep with his knife and fork in his hands. Hence Mr. Anderson thinks he may be the victim of over work and anxiety. However this may be, nothing more has been heard of him beyond the following letter, received by the city editor of one of the daily papers published in this city:

MR. ——: DEAR SIR: Knowing the personal and professional interest you take in the disappearance of Mr. Steiner, I feel it my duty to say I have it from good authority that that gentleman went to Quebec, where he joined the eminent English tragedian, Phelps, and, with him, took passage for Southampton on Saturday last. Yours truly,
S. H. BLISS.

It was believed at the Post Office, yesterday, that a clue had been found to the missing man. A very young man named J. W. Cobb, who had been employed by Messrs. Steiner [illegible] on Wednesday, [illegible] for letters for Berthold T. Steiner. The clerk's suspicions were aroused, and he questioned the boy about his connection with Steiner. The boy said he knew all about him, and that was enough. The clerk proceeded to seek instructions from his chief, who directed him to ascertain the boy's name and address. The boy gave it as follows: J. W. Cobb, No. 672 Wabash avenue, or Cobb's Library. On investigation, it was found that Steiner had a desk in Cobb's bookstore, and Mr. Ed. Cobb knew more about him than any one else in town. Since Steiner's disappearance a despatch had been received addressed to Steiner, from Redpath & Fall, of Boston, and inquiring what had become of him for the past ten days, and what reason he could assign for his silence. It was Mr. Cobb's intention, therefore, to send any letters that might arrive for Steiner to Messrs Redpath & Fall.

So far no light has been shed upon the affair. It is probable that nothing new will be divulged by the police for days, should they succeed in obtaining a clue to Steiner's whereabouts, which is doubtful.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Offences Against the Public Nostrils.

The cases of Joseph Hough, Thomas Hanlon and William Flannigan, who were charged with permitting offal to run into a ditch on Halstead street, near their packing-houses, were disposed of yesterday by Justice Banyon. Two Sanitary Policemen testified that the wash-water of the slaughter-houses was allowed to run into the ditch, which was very offensive. Alderman Tracey swore that he had lived in the neighborhood several years, and had been unable to discover anything offensive in the ditch. There was a smell though, which, he claimed, was caused by the Transit House sewer. The defendants were fined $25 each, and took an appeal. Samuel Shuniman, charged with depositing offal on Egan avenue, was assessed a like sum. An indictment having been found by the Grand Jury against Reed & Sherwin, the three cases against them were continued until it was disposed of. Elliot Anthony represented them, and Mr. Farrell the others.

Another Old Story.

Another chapter has been added to the great "Confidence" story. The scene [illegible] Michigan Southern D[illegible], [illegible] time, 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The characters are James G. Ashley, a recent arrival from Blackford, Montana Territory, and "two Chicago business men," whose names, as a matter of course, could not be ascertained. Mr. Ashley was setting in the depot when the "two business men" entered, and commenced arguing about the payment of freight on a carload of furs. "Business man" No. 1 called upon "business man" No. 2 for $300. "Business man" No 2 did not have that amount of ready money about him, but had [illegible] it would be impossible for him to pay until it opened again. Mr. Ashley was an interested listener. He was just such a man as *Sam* talks about,—one "who would help a lame dog over the stile, you know," and he immediately volunteered to furnish the requisite sum to pay the freightage, provided the check for $1,300 was left with him as security. This was the end the "business men" were striving to arrive at, and, when it was reached, they left the depot with promises of a speedy return. It is needless to remark that they have not since re-appeared. Ashley reported the swindle to the authorities of the Harrison Street Station last evening, and a few officers, who know the operators by the descriptions which he furnished, were sent in search of them.

Desperate Stabbing Affray.

Officers Barry and Keenelick, of the Madison Street Station, arrested Patrick Hickey and Emma Williams, at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, on the charge of having stabbed a man named Herman Johnson about a half an hour previously. From what can be learned of the affair, it appears that Hickey and the woman were quarreling upon the corner of Desplaines and Fourth streets. Johnson, who was standing in their immediate vicinity endeavored to interfere with them. He got between the combatants, and did everything in his power to separate them; but they turned upon him, and assaulted him in a desperate manner. Hickey seized him by the collar, and flung him to the ground, while his female partner, it is claimed, drew a knife and plunged it into his face several times. It is certain that Johnson is terribly cut in several places, and that he will be disfigured for life in the event that he recovers. A few minutes after the affray, the officers mentioned above found the wounded man lying almost insensible upon the sidewalk and conveyed him to the Madison Street Station. From his description of his assailants, they succeeded in arresting Hickey and the woman Williams, and locking them up. They will be examined by the Justice of the West Side Court to-day.

Boring a Head.

Martin Detzel, residing at No. 40 West Randolph street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday forenoon, by boring holes in his head with an augur. It appears that he intended opening a saloon, but that the carpenter disappointed him in the construction of the fixtures. He was so [illegible] about the matter that he [illegible] shooting somebody. Finding no one handy to aim at, he aimed at himself; but friends interfered and saved him. Just then, the carpenter, who was to manufacture the fixtures, came long. Detzel seized a piece of scantling, with the determination of putting the wood-butcher out of trouble. Kind friends interfered with him again, and dispossessed him of the weapon. He then entered a room at the rear of the place where he intended opening a saloon, and attempted to take his life by boring holes in his head with an augur pilfered from the obnoxious carpenter. He succeeded in inflicting three skin-deep punctures, when he was again interfered with for the third time. The doctor says he won't die.

Everything.

During Dr. Cheney's absence in Europe, Christ Church will undergo extensive repairs.

—The Senate Lyceum meets this evening at the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

Charley Kern is prominently spoken of as the candidate for Sheriff on the Greeley and Koerner ticket.

—There are at present 18 vessels in port that have hoisted the Greeley and Brown flag, and only 11 that of Grant and Wilson.

—J. Ward Ellis, P. G. M., and G. R., was last night serenaded by the German Odd Fellows of Chicago.

—The seventh annual picnic and games of the Chicago Caledonian Club occur next Thursday at Haas' Park.

—The Steiner mystery has been reduced to a fine point by the *Post*, which says there "well ground suspicions of foul play."

—Dominic Klustsch (ex-West Side Collector), who has at last found a resting place in the backwoods of Wisconsin, has declared for Grant and Wilson.

—Mr. Joe E. Craven, of the Kansas City *Times*, was in the city yesterday, on his way to the East, where he will spend his vacation.

—Last month building permits were issued for the erection of buildings which will have a frontage of 7,088 feet—nearly a mile and a third.

—Sheet Anchor Division No. 842 S. of T. and Bethel Sunday School will unite in a picnic to the Grove at Thatcher, on Saturday. Cars leave the Wells Street Depot at 9 a. m.

—During the month of July, 2,572 feet of stone sidewalk was laid in the burnt district. From the 1st of April to the 1st of July 225,449 feet of wooden sidewalks have been put down.

—Hon. John A. Bryant, a native of Boston, and now a resident of Berlin, Prussia, after an absence of twelve years, has returned to his native country for the summer, and is now stopping at the Grand Central.

—Dr. H. Lindeman, Secretary of the United States Mint in San Francisco, together with his wife and family, arrived at the Grand Central on Wednesday from the East, *en route* for the Pacific coast, and left last evening by the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad.

—Josh Hart, manager of the panorama, diorama, and drama, "Chicago: Before, During, and After the Great Fire," has arrived in the city, together with Messrs. John Wilde and Larry Tooley, members of his company. Mr. Hart is stopping at the Sherman. The other gentlemen are guests of the Barnes House.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for trenching and back-filling for water-pipe to Kinkade & Rafferty, at the following prices: 4 inch, 11¼ cents; 6-inch, 12 cents; 8 inch, 12½ cents; 12-inch, 13 cents; 16 inch, 15 cents; 24-inch, 18 cents; 36 inch, 80 cents; for every lineal foot of Macadam removed and restored, 11 cents; pavement do, $1.40; planking do., 26 cents; every railroad track crossed, $1.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday are the following: John F. Hudson and wife, Cincinnati; H. H. Hatch, Philadelphia; J. E. Lenard, Pekin, Ill.; Jacob De Forest and wife, Albany; B. A. Clark, Boston; J. C. Wisan and family, Jersey City; C. Isaacs, Jamaica; F. Adam, Erie, Pa; O. W. Farnham, Troy, N. Y.; S R Bannes, Worcester, Mass., and Louis Frankton and wife, Omaha.

—At noon yesterday Detective Schuman, assisted by Mr Casey, tender of Lake street bridge, arrested two thieves named James Highland and Hugh Cavanagh, who were accused of having robbed a laboring man named William Quinn of $30. The men were secured by Schuman after a chase of over eight blocks, and Casey's assistance came in handy after the men had been tired out. The money was not found upon them.

—The following building permits were issued by the Board of Public Works yesterday: Charles Harper, 3-story and basement brick, 26x48 feet, No. 435 North Dearborn street; William Birderbach, 2 story and basement brick, 22x62 feet, No. 197 North LaSalle street; Edward McKey, 2-story and basement brick, 22x52 feet, No. 110 West Polk street; A. Huntington, 4-story and basement stone front, 40x160 feet, Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yeogh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 74 degrees; 8 a. m., 75; 8:30 a. m., 76; 9 a. m., 76; 9:30 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 78; 10:30 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 81; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 82; 12:30 p. m., 84; 1 p. m., 83; 1:30 p. m., 84; 2 p. m., 84; 2:30 p. m., 81; 3 p. m., 81; 3:30 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 81; 4:30 p. m., 80; 5 p. m., 80; 5:30 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 78;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 97 degrees in the sun.

—A Detroit paper tells this story: "A young woman named Jane Kellogg arrived in Detroit yesterday from Rochester, on her way to Chicago. She was married in Chicago ten days since to a man named Kellogg, a young man who had been clerking in a dry goods store. They went to Rochester, and she expected that they were to go on to New York, where he claimed that his parents lived, but he rose one night, folded his satchel and glided away. The deserted wife had money enough to return, and she didn't seem destined to die of grief. 'It's all right,' she responded, when sympathized with, 'but you darn't bet me ten dollars that I will be three weeks getting married again.'"

MURDER.

A Discussion of the Merits of the Presidential Candidates Results in the Death of one of the Disputants.

Arrest of One of the Murderers, Who Acknowledges His Guilt.

The first serious mishap arising from a political discussion, since the Presidential candidates were nominated, occurred in this city last evening, a man being struck or stabbed by another and almost instantly killed. The affray happened at Fred. Mack's saloon, corner of Kinzie and Rucker streets, about a quarter of 11 o'clock. Besides the proprietor, there were three men in the place, Henry Meyers, master mechanic of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, George Arnold, in the employ of the Board of Public Works, and Charles Hartman, who keeps a boarding house on Halsted street near Fulton. All three had been drinking to excess, but Arnold and Hartman were not in the condition generally termed drunk. Meyers was nearly incapable, but still could talk with volubility. The political situation was referred to by one of them, which could not be learned, and Meyers, who was a Liberal, spoke a good word for honest Horace. Arnold and Hartman are Grantites, and they did not approve of what Meyers said. Without previous admonition in the way of angry words, Arnold struck Meyers in the face with his fist, as he asserts, and knocked him down. While Meyers was getting up, Hartman struck him, and sent him reeling to the floor again. Arnold and Meyers then left the saloon, and Mack, the proprietor, who could not prevent the mishap, as it was of but a moment's duration, assisted Meyers to regain his feet, and placed him in a chair. He was very faint, and Mack procured some brandy and began bathing his forehead. While so doing, Meyers fell back in the chair and expired. He had been seated about five minutes. Mack went out to a lamp-post and wrapped for a policeman. Officer [illegible] Moran soon made his appearance, followed by Police[illegible] body. He was sent for, and examined, found a bruise over the left temple, one on the right cheek and a bleeding wound in the socket of the right eye. The latter, the physician thought, had the appearance of having been made by a blunt instrument, and was the cause of death. Mack willingly informed the officers of what he saw of the affray, and furnished the names of the assailants. Orren and Moran called at Arnold's house, corner of Indiana avenue and Rucker streets, and found him [illegible] charge of him, as he saw the officer [illegible] the Madison Street Station, [illegible] was locked up. Two other policemen were informed of the murder by Orren, and dispatched to Hartman's house to secure him. Orren hunted up an express wagon and revisited the saloon and conveyed the body to the police station. The officers sent after Hartman subsequently reported that they had been to his residence, but were unable to find him. His daughter, six years of age, told them that he had been at home, and communicated to his wife what had taken place, and the two had gone back to the saloon, to see what could be done. They did not go there, it is said, and the officers, upon returning to the house, found the wife alone at home. She stated that her husband had gone over to Miller's saloon on Lake street. This place was visited, but he was not there, and had not been during the evening. He had not been apprehended up to 2 o'clock this morning, although several policemen were making diligent search for him. Arnold acknowledges having struck Meyers, but whether with his open or closed hand cannot say. He claims, however, that Meyers attempted to hit him first. The wound looks as if it had been caused by a knife; the edges are clean, and the aperture is about as long as an ordinary penknife blade is wide. Whether Meyes was suffering from some chronic disease, and the blows hastened his demise, is a question which will be decided by the Coroner's investigation to-day. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children, who live in Danville, O. He came to Chicago on Wednesday evening, and deposited over $400 with Mack, who had long been an intimate acquaintance.

Arnold is a mild looking German, and well-known in this city. He does not consider himself responsible for Meyers' death, believing that a legal inquiry will palliate, if it does not exonerate, him.

Lynch Law in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—On Monday night, while three negroes were being taken to jail in Elkton, Cecil County, for burning the house of Mr. Griffiths, to which they had confessed, a party of ten or twenty men in disguise took the prisoners from the officer and hanged John Jones to a tree, where the body was found suspended on Tuesday morning. The fate of the other negroes is unknown.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Waverly House, at Appleton, [illegible] was entered by burglars and $125 in money, besides gold watch and jewelry, were taken. The sufferers were drugged. A detective force is in pursuit.

—A small boy, named Dalzell, fell through a hatchway in a new building at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday, receiving a fracture of the skull and other injuries, which will prove fatal.

Canadian Parliamentary Election.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 1.—The first contested election for member for the next Dominion Parliament took place here to-day between Sir John A. McDonald, Premier of the Dominion, and John Caruthers, Esq. The most energetic exertions were made on both sides, and nearly the entire vote of the city was polled. Sir John was elected by a majority of 131.

NEW YORK.

The "Times" Sued for Libel by General Kilpatrick.

Arrival of a New Minister from the Republic of Mexico.

Reduction of 50 Per Cent in Railroad Freights.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE "TIMES" LIBEL SUIT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Louis J. Jennings, managing editor of the New York *Times*, appeared before Judge Hogan this morning to answer the charge of alleged libel in publishing the following in the *Times*, July 27, included in the catalogue of Greeley's supporters: "Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, formerly Minister to Chili, who tried to force an abandoned woman into Chilian society and was recalled, has long been a reproach to the Republican party, and has, happily, gone over to the Democrats." Mr. Jennings was accompanied by General Arthur, Collector of the Port, Henry Clews, Jackson S. Schultz, and E. B. Morgan, one of the stockholders in the *Times*, and by his counsel, Judge Van Voorst. General Kilpatrick was absent on the stump in Vermont. His counsel, Chauncey Shaffer, remarked that this charge against Kilpatrick was told and discussed four years ago. It was time now that the whole truth should be known. Four years ago the story was told in the *Times*, and if the editor would consult those columns he would find that Henry J. Raymond had triumphantly vindicated General Kilpatrick, and proved the charge maliciously and deliberately false. General Kilpatrick had no personal feeling against the defendant. He only craved an examination. Judge Van Voorst said that he had but little to say on behalf of his client. He was prepared to give the best possible bail, and was perfectly ready to answer all inquiries. Owing to Kilpatrick's absence, the Judge released Jennings on parole, and sent the papers to the grand jury.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM MEXICO.

Senor Ignacio Mariscal, formerly Minister of Mexico at Washington, but more recently Minister for Foreign Relations in the Government of Juarez, and now once more charged to represent the Mexican Republic in this country, is at the Everett House with his wife and two children. Concerning the death of President Juarez, he says: "I saw him last on July 14, a few moments before my departure from the Capitol. He was then, to all appearances, in the enjoyment of good health. We left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 18th in the steamer, and the President was only taken sick that afternoon, dying a few hours later. I first heard of the sad event when I reached here, and very naturally felt much grieved and shocked. President Juarez was predisposed constitutionally to apoplexy, and the attack that carried him off was the second he had suffered. Somewhat more than a year ago he was very suddenly stricken down by apoplectic attack, but his robust constitution then brought him through safely, and in the course of two weeks he was up again, and seemingly uninjured." Minister Mariscal thinks President Lerdo will pacify the Republic, except with such chronic minor revolutionists as Negrete. The new President, like Juarez, entertains the liveliest friendship for the United States.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The new tariff went into operation this morning, and the result is manifest in a very considerable increase in activity in the Custom House. Merchants, generally, have been very sparing of withdrawals for weeks past, in anticipation of the reduction. This will cause a very large amount of goods to be thrown on the market within the next few days. H. B. Claflin & Co. released 4,000 cases of goods to-day, and A. T. Stewart 706, and other large dry goods men in proportion.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNIC AND THE BULLS AND BEARS.

About two weeks ago the members of the Stock Exchange raised about $1,000 for the Children's Picnic Fund, and, to-day, they received an acknowledgment, enclosing ten tickets for an excursion. These tickets were put up at auction and sold for $653 50, which will be added to the Picnic Fund. One individual bought a ticket for $12, and afterwards put the ticket up again and sold it for $100, and contributed this to the fund.

THE SECOND RACING MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

The second week of racing at Long Branch begins Saturday next, and the clans are gathering in strong force. The horses now stabled number over a hundred. Many of them have not made their appearance at any other meeting. Mr. M. H. Sanford's stable, consisting of six first-rate ones, has arrived, together with those of Gaffney, Donahues, and Tullerys. The two great sensation races of the meeting will be the handicap mile heat race, best three in five, for the Schell cup, on the second day, and the four-mile race on the last day. The four-mile race will probably have six starters, including Kingfisher, Lyttleton, Monarchist, and Alroy.

REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Roads, together with their Western connections, this morning adopted a new tariff rate for the transportation of freight, which is from 45 to 50 per cent below previous prices. It is understood, from private sources, that these new rates have been adopted for but one month, with the object of breaking down and eradicating the old contracts, which have recently ruled the market, and to the detriment of the railway companies.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy and lower during the earlier hours, with a decline of ¼@½ per cent, but at the close there was a slight rally, except in Erie, which continued weak. It opened at 49¾, and advanced to 50¼, but afterwards steadily declined to 48½. The cause of the decline was the fall in London. Some large English holders of *Erie* have been free sellers for some days, both here and in London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower again to-day, from second hands. Prime banker's 60 days sterling sold at 109½, and sight at 110¼@110½. There are some borrowed bills still pressing on the market. Enormous amounts of goods were taken out of bond. The total is estimated at $3,250,000, the largest amount for any one day in the history of New York.

MONEY

easy at 3@4 per cent on call.

GOLD.

[illegible] active and higher, and ranged from 115[illegible] to 115¼, with latest sales at 115½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull, and closed a fraction lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@103; Union Pacific firsts, 89½@90; land grants, 81@81½; incomes, 87½@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour more active, with very limited arrivals and light stock. Most grades are better. Good No. 2 and superfine scarce and wanted. At the close the market was steady, especially for medium and high grades of spring wheat extras. New is dull. Wheat opened firm, but quiet. Offerings moderate. Winter scarce and wanted The market was very firm at the close, with more milling demand and moderate export inquiry.

PORK

was strong, and closed firm, but not very active; Market quiet for future delivery. Bacon held above the views of buyers. Lard stronger and fairly active. The trade is buying, and there is more shipping demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOLD ATTEMPT OF A CONVICT TO ESCAPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Dutch Heinrich, the notorious bond robber, yesterday attempted to escape from Sing Sing Prison. He mounted a horse and was galloping away, when the guards fired several shots and killed his horse. The prisoner then attempted to run, but was finally recaptured.

DISSOLVED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—It is stated that the London pool in Erie stock is dissolved.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The shipments to-day was half a million in gold coin.

ACTIVITY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There is great activity at the Custom House, owing to the new tariff. Thousands of cases of goods were withdrawn from the warehouses.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the longshoremen is practically over.

FREIGHTS REDUCED.

The Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads reduced their freights to the West 45 to 50 per cent. It is reported that the change is for one month only, in order to break down old contracts, which are detrimental to the roads.

RAILROAD OFFICES ABOLISHED.

The Erie Railroad Company abolished the Detective Bureau of the road, and also the offices of Superintendent of the baggage, express, and of the supply departments.

The Arkansas Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 1.—Parties from Pope County, this evening, report armed bands of militia still at large, notwithstanding the Governor's command for them to disband. Everybody is now looking for the Governor to declare martial law, and many merchants are removing their goods and families from the country.

The Frontier Commission's Investigation.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug 1.—The evidence taken to-day before the Frontier Commission, on depositions, implicate General Cortinas with assisting the thieves in carrying a herd of stolen beeves over the Rio Grande, and feeding his troops on the meat, and selling the hides for his own benefit. It also establishes that eighty miles of the most fertile river frontier in Texas, opposite the camp of the Kickapoo Indians, is unsettled, on account of the insecurity of life and property from these raids, headed by Mexicans.

KEY TO THE LAST WAR.

Von Moltke's Plans for the Prosecution of the Franco-German War.

Berlin (July 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Much has been said about the comprehensive preparations made by General Moltke in anticipation of the late memorable campaign. The plans he is believed to have drawn up, the calculations he is supposed to have made in advance, have been so often discussed in the public press that they have become to be regarded as so many positive and well-ascertained facts. Yet, until quite lately, there was nothing to support these popular fancies but the brilliant result of the war and the natural inference that such decisive victories are not gained without a good deal of preliminary labor. Since Monday last, however, we have better testimony for the precautionary measures of the great strategist than the vague assumptions of an admiring public. On that day was issued, at Berlin, the first volume of the "Official History of the War," compiled from the materials of the Central Staff of the army. In it is contained a memorandum, drawn up by General Von Moltke in the winter of 1868, discussing the relative positions of Prussia and France at the outbreak of a war, then regarded as a near probability, if not, indeed, as a mere question of time. As befits a General who has to guard against all contingencies, the memorandum starts from the most unfavorable suppositions. It is based on the surmise that there may be war, and that at the beginning of the war Prussia and Northern Germany may, perhaps, be deserted by their allies and left to bear the brunt of the battle alone. Reasoning upon these possibilities, the General arrives at the conclusion that Northern Germany, at the beginning of the campaign, would have at her disposal 330,000 men, whereas France, after filling up her *cadres*, might take the field with 343,000. This arrangement, as Northern Germany alone had thirteen corps and three reserve corps, would have left six corps to be employed against other enemies or doubtful friends; but, as the Southern States stood by Prussia from the outset, the national army was, in fact, not only swelled by the Southern troops, but also by a portion of the six corps which, in the opposite alternative, would have had to be reserved for service in another direction. We will let General Moltke speak for himself:

Much will depend upon our availing ourselves of our strength at the very outset. Even should we only have the forces of Northern Germany at our command, we may count upon the possession of superior numbers soon after the beginning of the campaign. This advantage will be greatly increased should the French divide their troops and employ a portion of them on expeditions against Southern Germany or the North German shores.

In consequence of the neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, the theatre of war will be confined to the area between Luxemburg and Basle. Such being the case we must look forward to the French concentrating their troops between Strasbourg and Metz, preparatory to an invasion along the line of the Main. This invasion, if it succeeded in separating Northern from Southern Germany, might force the latter to give up the game and remain an idle spectator of any future operations directed against the Elbe and our eastern provinces.

The best way of parrying such an attack would be to assemble all our disposable forces south of the Moselle, and more especially in the Bavarian Palatinate. By thus stationing ourselves in the left flank of the enemy, we shall always be able to force him to stay his progress in the eastern direction; and if the Baden-Wurtemberg Corps joins our left wing, we may be in a position to bring on a decision not very far from Rastatt, in which case defeat must result in the destruction of the enemy.

Should a mere raid into the country adjoining the Black Forest be undertaken by a portion of the hostile troops, there will be nothing to prevent our detaching a corps or two to intercept the invading army. Our main force will be no more weakened than the enemy weakens himself by employing a portion of his strength on a task of secondary importance.

If the French fully avail themselves of the advantage offered by their railway system, they will have to send their troops to two points, Strasbourg and Metz. Supposing the troops concentrated at Strasbourg are not despatched to the Black Forest, they will probably join the Army of the Moselle, performing the distance chiefly on foot. The Palatinate, therefore, affords us a position between the two wings of the enemy. From thence we may turn against his right or left, or against both, should we be strong enough. The assumption of the offensive from so favorable a position, if resolved upon in time, will probably prevent the enemy from setting foot on German soil.

But it may be questioned whether it would be safe to effect the first concentration of our troops in the Palatinate—that is, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. In my opinion there will be no danger in such a step, it being not at all likely that the first arrivals will be attacked by superior numbers while yet too weak to offer adequate resistance. We are prepared for mobilization at a moment's notice. With six railways at our disposal to transport the troops to the country between the Rhine and the Moselle, we cannot easily be taken by surprise; and, to make sure that everything shall be in order when the moment arrives, we have drawn up a list, showing the train by which every battalion is to be conveyed, with the time of starting and arrival accurately fixed. On the tenth day after the order of mobilization the first detachments will arrive in the neighborhood of the French frontier. By the 13th day they will have been increased to two corps d'armee. On the 18th day they will number 300,000 men, and on the 20th they will be provided with nearly all the baggage and ammunition trains and the commissariat service. There is no reason to suppose that the calling in of the French reserves and the mobilization of the filled-up *cadres* can be more rapidly effected than that of our own. Since Napoleon I., the French army has never been mobilized as a whole, and the partial mobilizations which have repeatedly occurred can be hardly regarded as on a par, in point of magnitude, with the much more comprehensive measure that would have to be adopted on the eve of a German campaign. It is true if the French determine to take the field without reserves, a much shorter period would suffice to assemble 150,000 men in their northeastern provinces. Those provinces have plenty of garrisons, camps, and railways, and the daring nature of the enterprise would suit the national character, and has, indeed, been discussed in military circles. Supposing such an army, amply provided with cavalry and artillery, to be established at Metz on the fifth day after receiving orders to march, it might cross the frontier at Saarlouis on the eighth day. In such case, we need not send our troops across the Rhine. We might stop our military trains on the right bank of the river, which could not be reached by the invading army before the fourteenth day, when we should be stronger than the enemy. With the bridges in our hands, we should, a few days later, assume the offensive with twice the number of the French. The disadvantages of a hasty invasion are, therefore, so evident that I do not think it will be ventured upon.

So far, Gen. Moltke Upon France declaring war in 1870, all the King of Prussia had to do to insure the protection of his country was to sanction the memorandum of his Chief of the Staff, and to command that the written orders to march, which were lying ready and required only the addition of the date, be sent out to the individual battalions. Soon after the correctness of Moltke's calculations was proved by the event.

A Colored Girl Kills Her Stepfather With a Potato Hoe.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 31.

An event that is shadowed with the terrible in its every detail occurred on the Warsaw pike, near the colored burying ground on Monday afternoon. The parties connected with the affair are colored. Their names are Wright, Smith and Mary Alice Craig, respectively, and the woman is the stepdaughter of the man. For a long time past they have borne no good will to each other, a result of Smith's brutal conduct towards the girl, and her mother and brother. Lately the family have stood in dread of their lawful protector, and this fear was increased by his bringing a pistol to the house and secreting it, a few days ago.

On last Friday a difficulty sprang up between Smith and his family relative to a clock which he had brought into town to have repaired, and had not since returned. The trouble was renewed on the following day, and Smith threatened to annihilate the household. On Monday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Smith and his stepdaughter met in the yard together, there being nobody but themselves on the premises at the time. The girl (she is but 16 years of age) was after wood, and when Smith saw her he ordered her into the house again. She refused to obey him, and he threw a potato hoe at her, but missed his mark. She seized the hoe as it fell by her side, and raised it in an attitude of defence. Smith then pulled the inevitable razor from his pocket and approached the girl. As he came close up to her, she struck him over the head with the weapon. This movement daunted him for the moment, but he soon came to her a second time, and was then struck on the head again, but in this case the prongs of the hoe descended upon him.

This is in substance the story of the affair as related by the girl, and is very probably a correct statement. The last blow struck at Smith stunned him, and he died very soon afterward. Some of the neighbors visited the house shortly after the occurrence, and found Mary sitting alone in one of the rooms and crying hard, while the body of the dead man still lay where it fell. The girl was arrested by ex policeman Robert T. Hazard, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and was brought to the Ninth Street Station House, where a charge of murder was preferred against her. She spent yesterday and last night in a cell room with her baby (an illegitimate, as she is unmarried), and seemed to feel deeply grieved at the act she had committed.

FOREIGN.

Reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales by the American Fleet at Southampton.

Opinion of the English Press on the Effect of Senator Sumner's Letter.

Stanley Feasted by the American Residents in Paris.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A special London despatch says that the reception given by Admiral Alden to the Prince and Princess of Wales, yesterday, at Southampton, was exceedingly brilliant. There were ten men-of-war in the harbor. The reception took place on the Brooklyn, a case of small-pox having recently appeared on Admiral Alden's flag-ship Wabash. The Prince and Princess of Wales embarked on the royal steam yacht in the afternoon, and, on the arrival of the party on the Brooklyn, there was a blending of the flags of England and the United States. The Prince inspected the fleet, and remarked, on going to the Wabash, that he was "not afraid of small-pox." A repast was given on the Brooklyn, by Admiral Alden, at which were present Minister Schenck, General Sherman, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and others. A grand salute was fired on the Prince's departure. The same evening the Prince entertained a dinner party on the royal yacht, which included Minister Schenck, General Sherman, all the Captains of the fleet, and others. Lieutenant Grant was invited. Previous to the arrival of the Prince, the fleet was inspected by General Sherman.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The London journals comment to some extent upon Sumner's letter, an abstract of which was telegraphed, and the prospects of the Presidential canvass in the United States. The *Times* expresses an opinion that President Grant has been much injured by the refusal of the Geneva Tribunal to entertain the indirect claims. The *Daily Sun* says that the letter of Sumner cannot but increase the chances of Greeley.

A quantity of gun-cotton prematurely exploded, this afternoon, while some experiments were being performed, at which Gladstone and the Commissioner of Buildings were present. Fears were entertained that three gentlemen had been hurt. There was no damage, however, with the exception of breaking 100 windows in the Treasury Building.

The Teachers' Congress has decided to take immediate steps for the organization of a universal Teachers' Association. The General Society will be under the Presidency of the Teachers' Association of Geneva, Switzerland.

William Bradford, the American artist, has received a commission from Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lorne to paint for them several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic Ocean.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—There is good authority for stating that the Board of Arbitration had the case of the privateer Alabama up on Tuesday. Special questions, necessitating the adjournment of the Court, related to that case. It is, however, utterly impossible to obtain any information as to the nature thereof.

There has been a terrible storm, and much damage was done to property and crops.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A despatch from Geneva to-day says there are absolutely no particulars obtainable of the proceedings at the latest sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration. The general statement is put forth, on apparently credible authority, that all grave questions have been settled, and that the Arbitrators are now studying the details of prospective adjustment. No official communication will, however, be furnished to the press until a final settlement, which is likely to be reached much sooner than expected.

LATER.—Another despatch says the English representatives have presented to the Board a supplementary case establishing in the belief of the signers that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with the Confederate cruisers. The American agents have, in consequence, submitted a retort, to the effect that the question cannot be judged from a mere local stand-point of English law alone, and arguing that England's liability for the ravages committed by privateers arises principally from her non-fulfilment of the maxims of international law.

The West Indies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A card is published by J. M. Majorga, acting Agent General, saying that he has advised the Governor of the Republic of Cuba to remove Ryan from the Cuban army.

HAVANA, July 30.—The Cubans defeated a Spanish column conveying provisions, between Gibara and Holguin, killing Alfau, the Spanish commander.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—When the Cortes reassembles in September the Government will submit a project for a loan of $60,000,000, to be devoted to the improvement of the finances of Cuba. The bonds to be offered will carry interest, also representing a sinking fund for [illegible] bonds at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. This interest and sinking fund it is proposed to draw from the Cuban war subsidy, and from the surplus Cuban revenues.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—American residents in Paris last night entertained Stanley at a banquet, at which Minister Washburne presided, and a hundred guests were present, including most of the resident correspondents of American journals. Mr. Washburne, proposing the toast of the evening, traced the expedition of Stanley into Africa from its origin to the discovery of Dr Livingstone, and said this achievement added new honor to the American name, already renowned for such enterprises. The toast and speech were received with immense cheers. Stanley, responding, said such honors attached to the expedition belonged to Mr. Bennett. He entertained the company for some time with accounts of his travels and adventures in Turkistan, Russia, the Crimea, and Jerusalem.

Stanley leaves Paris to-day for London.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A Brownsville (Texas) despatch says that the cause of the continued Indian depredations, as yesterday developed by evidence before the American Commissioner there, was owing to the fact that the Kickapoo Indians, who colonized in Mexico during the war to avoid conscription, make use of the Mexican territory as a refuge, they now claiming to be citizens of that country. These Kickapoos were persuaded to return to their territory, but the Mexican officers and the United States will be now advised by the Commissioners, and insist on their return to their reservation in Kansas. General Ceballos had gone to Mexico to confer with the new President. A British sloop-of-war arrived off the Rio Grande yesterday.

The new Mexican Minister to this Government yesterday stated, in an interview, that he thought the new Mexican President, Lerdo de Tejada, will be likely to pacify the country. Diaz and Negrete were always making trouble. They will not be likely to do much hurt under the new Administration. The strongest relations of amity and good feeling are maintained toward the United States.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Three cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in this city.

Central and South America.

BELIZE, HONDURAS, July 28, *via* HAVANA, July 31. The San Salvadorian troops, commanded by Mendine, *Alias* Mendeneta, occupied "Omoa," Honduras, on the 15th. The town itself was defenceless, and was soon in the hands of the San Salvadorians. Honduras Fort fired on the town, killing 7 San Salvadorians. Some of the balls penetrated the British Consulate and other buildings. The San Salvadorians then took the women and children of the town, including the wife of the President of Honduras, and placed them in the main street, where they all remained as hostages, the San Salvadorians threatening to shoot them unless the fort surrendered. The Hondurian commander surrendered on the 16th. Mendeneta forced the International Railway employes into his service, taking possession of the road, and suspending work and the running of trains. The San Salvadorian troops are demoralized, and it is feared they will commit outrages on the people. Pillage has already commenced. Mendeneta has compelled Acting President Caresencio Gomez to nominate him (Mendeneta) as President of Honduras. The Hondurians were averse to the inauguration on the 17th, and none were present at the ceremony, while many fled to the woods. Jose Maria Medina, the real President of Honduras, [illegible] San Pedro, and is likely to attack Omoa. The British and Spanish Consuls ask for war vessels to protect the interests of British and Spanish subjects.

A Butcher Subjects His Daughter to Horrible Torture.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, July 31.

The particulars of an act of brutality perpetrated by a butcher named Wm. Achmyer, who resides at No. 50 Logan street, upon a daughter aged 14, were reported at Bremen Station-house last evening, and the man arrested and incarcerated on a charge of abusing his family. It seems that Achmyer is married to a third wife, and has by some means formed a great dislike to a daughter of his second wife. Yesterday, for some slight offence, the monster stripped the girl of a portion of her clothing and tied her by the hands to a high fence, so that her toes barely touched the ground. He then smeared her limbs and face with molasses to attract flies, which added no small amount to the pain inflicted upon the little one. The police on the beat, hearing of the matter, cut the little sufferer down, and left a warning to Achmyer not to repeat the act. This order he disregarded, and upon their leaving, again placed her in the same position. Neighbors remonstrated in vain, and, as a last resort to save, a humane individual procured Achmyer's arrest as stated above.

Marriage Under Difficulties.

From the Benton Harbor (Mich.) Palladium.

We were informed the other day of an unusual case of marriage "under difficulties." In an adjoining county, a man partially or wholly African blood, had managed to secure the affections of a damsel of the white "persuasion." The couple presented themselves before a Justice, and asked him to unite them in marriage. The Justice as in duty bound, asked her if she had negro blood in her, and informed the astonished couple that the statutes of this State forbid the marriage of a white person with a negro, or one partially of African blood. She replied that she was not quite sure, and would go home and ascertain. So the twain departed. "When a woman will, she will," is, we believe, undisputable. The difficulty was surmounted in a manner wholly original, we believe. A vein in the arm of the sable swain was opened, the blood suffered to drop on a piece of bread, swallowed by the fair one, and when the two again appeared before the 'Squire, when the required oath was taken, and the twain were made "one flesh," and are now living together.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

Their Education and Training—Some of Their Noted Feats.

Although pigeon races have been held in England for many years, and a London Pigeon-Club has been established in the metropolis for at least fifteen years, the breeding and training of these birds in England may be considered as still in its infancy. It is to Belgium that the world owes its handiest and swiftest carriers. Indeed, pigeon racing may be called the Belgian national sport. Almost every village has its society; there are clubs all over the country, and in the racing season hundreds of races are held from all parts of Belgium and France over distances varying from 300 to 500 miles. There is no doubt that the English pigeon, commonly called the "dragon," has many disadvantages to contend with. The whole country is up in arms against him. He is trapped or shot, and even when he escapes the perils of the road, no helping hand is ever put forth to assist him. In Belgium, on the other hand, no one would willingly hurt a voyageur, and to such an extent is this amusement carried on across the water that often some 30,000 pigeons are liberated at different places in the south of France to make their way to their Flanders homes. Their training almost assumes the character of a science. The theory that instinct taught those birds whither to go has long since been exploded. Indeed, the mass of evidence which Mr. Tegetmeier brings forward in his interesting little book on the subject, makes it difficult to understand how such an idea was ever seriously entertained. Mr. Nuttall tells us that when descending the Mississippi in December he was startled in the midst of night by a countless host of cranes who travelled along the great aerial valley of the river to a more southern clime. It was perfectly dark. The birds could not be seen, but their clangor seemed almost deafening, the vocal call of the lengthened procession continuing nearly throughout the whole night long. This is undoubtedly instinct, and this is exactly what a pigeon would never do and could not be taught. The most intelligent bird, thrown up in the middle of the night, will perch on a house-top and wait till dawn. When in their course a fog obscures their sight, they halt, and cannot be induced to continue their journey as long as the land below remains invisible. Their breeding, hatching, and feeding, is most carefully studied; the very manner in which they are caught and transported is regulated by long experience, for if you injure them and break one or two of their feathers, or if you allow dirt to accumulate on their feet, they are rendered useless for a race. When properly educated, these birds can perform the most extraordinary feats; but unless they have gone through a regular curriculum they are useless. The Belgian smerle and cumulet, which through many generations are each brought nearer perfection, are constantly flying over as much as five hundred miles of ground at the rate of fifty miles an hour, without one moment's rest; but they are not supposed to be able to do this before their third year, when they have reached maturity. The first year gives them a radius commencing with five and ending with 150 miles; the second year the distance is doubled; and at last, they are considered equal to anything. Indeed, there is one single instance on record where 300 pigeons were started from Rome for Belgium, a distance of 900 miles. It was a great experiment. The greater part of the country—500 miles—was totally unknown to them, they had to cross the Apennines, the Alps, and the whole of Switzerland; and, if they did not choose the direct road, but flew in a vast circle until their eyes descried a well-known landmark, the distance must have been three or four times as great. They took their time. The first pigeon arrived in something more than eleven days, the last took twenty-one days, and out of the 300, 180 either perished on the way or gave it up as a bad job, and settled in some other district. One might almost be inclined to consider this a proof of instinct, but when we remember that the entire flock must have flown out in all directions, the arrival of these 20 must be put down to mere chance. But what necessity is there to search for wonderful instinct, when their love of home and their capacity for training is in itself sufficiently wonderful? There are instances of birds having been caught and detained for two years, and, on the first opportunity of their being let loose, they have immediately returned to the place whence they came. Nor are they to be attracted by anything short of their own particular homes. They will starve, they will circle for days around the cote that happens to be closed, and even when it is demolished they will allow themselves to be reduced to the last extremities rather than be coaxed by the most tempting displays of hemp seed and beans. And when we find that one flock of birds was trained to fly from Bordeaux to Bruges, a distance of [illegible] in nine stages, the seventh and eighth of which were respectively 113 and 167 miles, their quick intelligence, marvellous memory, and great power of sight cannot be sufficiently admired.

There rises up before us the weird figure of a Prussian Lieutenant of Engineers, quartered in Jouissay during the siege, who had declared open war against these harmless animals. The spectacle warrior had been so fortunate as to find a telegraph wire supposed to communicate with Tours. He had tapped it, but in the middle of the message Paris suspected foul play, and stopped short. No more messages passed through the wire, but pigeons were frequently seen to cross the besieger's camp, and the disappointed Lieutenant took to prowling about with a huge gun, fully resolved to "tap" the voyagers. We met him on his perambulations, and others who followed his example. The thing was excellent sport for a time, and amused the simple-minded Bavarians especially, until it was found that the chase was of little use, and that the birds generally flew too high and swiftly for the Zundnadel. Their wonderful service during that time is fresh in every one's memory. A film of collodion of no perceptible weight contained about 3,000 words, and as 300 of such films could be easily carried in a piece of quill tied to a feather in the tail, the amount of letter-press thus conveyed by one pigeon would fill half-a-dozen numbers of this journal. We may well smile at human ingenuity that can train birds, not only to bear the lighting, but to convey so enormous a mass of information in so small a compass. How many a time must the feelings of the besieged have been expressed in Bryant's beautiful lines:

All day the wings have fanned,
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night be near.

That siege has conveyed the lesson to us of which we should not be slow to avail ourselves. The time may come when our communications are interrupted, and when we would willingly pay small fortunes for the possession of a good flock of these well-trained birds. The sport is harmless and interesting; it may be useful, and it would admirably supersede the use that is now made of our pigeons at shooting matches.—*London News.*

A Young Man Poisoned by the Criminal Carelessness of a Druggist.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 31.

A sad case of fatal poisoning from the negligent handling of medicine came under the observation of the Coroner yesterday. James A. Kennerly, a young gentleman of about 30 years, is the deceased. Only a few days ago he was following his profession as a member of the Engineer Corps of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and employed in the construction of the Arkansas branch of that line at Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Mo. On the evening of the 28th inst. Mr. Kennerly felt a little indisposed, and he resolved to take some fluid extract of buchu which he had found beneficial in his disease, which was gravel. He went with a friend to the drug store of G. T. Bartlett, at Poplar Bluff, and asked for the extract. The young man at the counter offered him a large bottle, which he declined taking. He purchased a small bottle, containing a dark fluid, labelled with the name of the apothecary and the directions. On returning to his boarding house he took one teaspoonful of the liquid, and had supper. He was soon seized with a sensation of dizziness, a stinging about the throat, and a general numbness over his body. He gradually grew worse, and his associates became alarmed. A physician was sent for, but without being able to render any aid. It was the opinion of the medical attendant that Mr. Kennerly had been poisoned, and he frequently expressed that view. In two hours from the time that the unfortunate gentleman had taken the fluid poison, he was a corpse. His remains were conveyed from Poplar Bluff to this city, and yesterday Coroner Dudley investigated the subject in his usual searching manner, at an inquest at the office of Mr. Lynch, undertaker, on Olive street. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of an over-dose of medicine; that it was administered by himself under a mistaken view of what the medicine was, and that medicine, which was belived to be of a poisonous character, was obtained from Mr. G. T. Bartlett, druggist, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

There was no opportunity for making a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle of medicine, but there is good reason for believing that it is a tincture of the root of aconite, a very powerful medicine that is used to reduce the circulation.

Pekin & Mississippi Railroad.

FORT MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—Dr. H. W. K[illegible], President of the Pekin & Mississippi Railroad, reports that the citizens of Peoria, Ill., have raised $30,000, the full amount required of them in this enterprise. The subsidies for the line from Peoria to Fort Madison will all be raised by the last of this month, and work will be vigorously pushed forward.

—The occasional item that goes the round of the papers, that an aged person has cut new teeth, is thus explained? It often happens that teeth break or decay, and leave a stump in the gum. The gum closes over the place, and the incident is forgotten. As years go by, the jaw and the gums shrink, the long-buried stump is in consequence laid bare, and is hailed as a new tooth, and mentioned as a kind of wonder.